"JACK"
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PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,633—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

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(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Perfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	3198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Perfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	...	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,469	7th June 1899.
VINIOBONA	C. Hellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,999	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,090	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,508	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Lascon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	4,797	Le Coispellier	29th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	2,038	Scarff.	10th June

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

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Agents.
Bombay, 23th May, 1899.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in line foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR MANILA.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

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Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
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MOTHS,
BEETLES,
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best is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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A WELL MEANING WOMAN. By C. W. Graves	1 12
LAZARUS. By Lucas Cleeve	1 12

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 13th June carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

THE REMNANT SALE will cease at 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd, when the STORES will be CLOSED as usual on SATURDAYS.

WANTED.

A PAID SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Applications to be sent in not later than 15th June to.

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
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3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents—MARCHS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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UMBRELLAS!!! For Ladies and Gentlemen, Real English, Suitable for hot weather and monsoon. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS', Hornby Road, Fort.

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THE GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, June 8th. The TRAINING CLASS will begin on MONDAY, July 3rd.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR, is the best remedy for Diarrhœa an l Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN—GYMKHANA HOTEL—ROOMS now available, weather exceedingly delightful, good opportunity for those who failed to secure accommodation in this Hotel. Apply MANAGER.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Undervests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Fanni Suits, Rs. 31; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuff-, six for Rs. 21; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

GREAT ACCOMMODATION for Banking and Mercantile World.—" THE UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR" on Interest, Commission, Brokerage, Premium, Discount, Salary, Wages, Rent, Income, &c., with the Exchange of India, England, France, China and Japan. A unique work of the utmost practical utility and highest accuracy, with excellent Testimonials of merit from Bankers, Merchants, Experts and Leading Journals of the above countries. Price Rs 7. P. S. POCHAJEE, Bank Street, and Mohjee Jeth ston and Co., Meadows Street.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. Giro's Bona-Fide Sale of Furniture, by Roberts, Rich Crockery and Glassware, Semi Grand Piano, Plants, etc., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

AUCTION SALE of late Mr. M. E. Hurst's Furniture, Bicycle, Carriage, etc., at Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldas', THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LINDON & CO.'S OUTSTATION DEPARTMENT.—All Chemicals and Drugs can be supplied at short notice at very Moderate Rates. Special Discount allowed on large orders.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. N. B. DANTRA & Co. have OPENED a BRANCH of their Business at CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA (opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co.), where their well known TEA and COFFEE could be had at their Usual Rates. They respectfully solicit patronage from the residents of Byculla.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 251," care of this Office.

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PIANO Orphens Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180, each, one second Hand (used only 4 months with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—D'ORFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestina, Phœnix, Petrina, Arionette, and Hand Organs of every description. Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renovated. Pianos, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Civil Service, Staff, Home, Foreign and Portuguese, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A. BHOJAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath), apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godown at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 1-12 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhuta, at Rs. 1-3-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 1 Annas Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopa Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1899:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Bailwallia's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and have had no return of it since. Bailwallia's and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Bailwallia's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Bailwallia's Ague Pills or Mixture and Bailwallia and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BAILWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony may be had at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Sales, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE PLOTS OF LAND AT DHARAVI AND MAHIM.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Abdul Hoosein Samsoodin, deceased, in Suit No. 222 of 1897, and of Shah Navalchund Hirachand, the undermentioned properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on the dates and hours and at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz., Lots Nos. 1 to 8 will be sold at Dharavi, at the Dharavi Road, near the Police Chowki, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1899, at 4 p.m., and Lots Nos 9 and 10 at Mahim, near Mammalla Tank, and also near Mr. Pillai's Out, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, 1899, at 4 p.m.
The various lots are marked on the spot.

LOT NOS. 1 TO 8 TO MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1899, at Dharavi, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. I.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, A-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15782, A-15817, 15816, F-15764, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 2, 3, 12-486, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12-481, 1-300, 5-297, 15-298, 21-299, 8-308, admeasuring about 4,319 square yards.

LOT NO. II.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15782, A-15817, 15816, F-15765, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 11, 16-316, 1-318, 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18-324, 19, 20-324, 6, 7, 9-323.

LOT NO. IV.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, A-15-817, 15816, F-15765, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 1-317, 2, 4-477 5, 9-318, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14-473, admeasuring about 5,347 square yards.

LOT NO. V.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15782, A-15817, 15816, F-15765, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 7-472, 1, 14, 2-319, 1, 3, 5, 8, 14-323, admeasuring about 4,776 square yards.

LOT NO. VI.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15782, A-15817, 15816, F-15765, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 12, 2-393, 4-385, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 10-3 4, admeasuring about 5,842 square yards.

LOT NO. VII.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 1578, A-15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 1-392 A-15817, 15816, F-15765, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos 1-395 admeasuring about 3,450 square yards.

LOT NO. VIII.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15782, A-15817, 15816, F-15765, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 11-436, 2-438, 5, 8-439, admeasuring about 4,402 square yards.

LOT NOS. 9 AND 10 on SUNDAY, the 11th day of June, 1899, at Mahim near Mammalla Tank, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. IX.

A piece of land at Mahim, near Mammalla Tank, bearing Collector's new No. 13063, and new Survey No. 1-2021, admeasuring about 6,216 square yards.

LOT NO. X.

A piece of land at Mahim, near Mammalla Tank, bearing Collector's new No. 13063, and new Survey No. 1-2021, admeasuring about 6,216 square yards.

For particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds and plans, apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, the Vendor's Attorneys, at their office at the Oriental Buildings, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1899.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Acting Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,300,000

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleans the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1892 a second abscess formed, and in 1893 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was confined invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture." After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written it before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting."
Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of chemists in the South of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Ltd., in England, Telegraphic Address, "CLARKE, LINCOLN."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited," engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, smoky, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys, and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s3d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages. Information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LEWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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READING AND LONDON.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness, that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, clean and healthy. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture") for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered in the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

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KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

DOWN TRAIN. ON SATURDAYS.		UP TRAIN. ON MONDAYS.	
	P. M.		A. M.
Victoria Terminus	1 45	Lonauli	8 45
Bombay	3 15	Khandalla	7 24
Neral	4 16	Do.	7 27
Do.	4 19	Neral	8 55
Khandalla	4 18	Do.	9 5
Do.	5 18	Victoria Terminus	
Lonauli	6 15	Bombay	10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

INSPECTOR OF FIRE APPLIANCES.

THE POST of INSPECTOR of FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents falls vacant on the 1st July, and the Committee invite applications for the same from the first instance from E gineers and persons holding the necessary qualifications. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Secretary, 1, Elphinstone Circle.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary,
The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—COPPER SCRAP IN INGOTS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., time-three, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of.—

10½ TONS OF COPPER SCRAP IN INGOTS.

STOCK can be seen on application to the undersigned, offers must be made on the Company's Form to be obtained from the Undersigned which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the LEASE of BUILDING SITES in the following situations :—

1. HORNBY ROAD PLOT—
FACING HORNBY ROAD between the Standard Life Office (Albert) and Safety Theatres.
FACING PRESCOTT ROAD South of the Parsi Lying in Hospital.
FACING WAUDBY ROAD North East of Home Street.
2. PLOT NORTH OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE—
Facing Hornby Road.
3. THE SALUTING BATTERY SITE—
At the Junction of the Apollo Bunder and Lansdowne Roads.
4. [illegible] OLD TOWN BARRACKS—
At the Junction of [illegible] with New Oak Street.
5. CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE—
Factory and Chawl Sites and Connaught Roads.

Plans can be seen on application at the Office of the Engineer of the Trust Albert Buildings.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Albert Buildings, Bombay, 17th April, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel, Rs.
With Turquin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	24	16

Spectacles and Eyeglasses as above but fitted with Marcks' Cut Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new "Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Shimagore with folding sides, folders and Globuls Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNA-BAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. [illegible]	1,295 3-4
Bank of Bengal	60,000	60	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial	10,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	105
Bank of India	15,000	100			
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	20
Quarter Bank	40,000	400	400	10 pr. ct.	429½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-16-0	£37 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	425	212½	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	900	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-India	1,200	...	0	Nil	331
Aurungabad					38
Bank of China, Japan and Australia, Limited	6000	80	all	3 per ct.	1,000
Bellary Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld. (Belgaum)	571	60	all	3 per ct.	
Bengal Manufacturing Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld	9,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	463
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld	90	500	80	dvd Rs.5	550
Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	98
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	423
Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,570
Colaba Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	540 xd
City of Bombay Mills	830	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	750 xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Cowasjee Davar Mills	600	200	200	Rs. 23	650 xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	430
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	70 xd
David Mill	1,600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	360 xd
Dhanji Gimaing and Pressing Co., Ld	400	250	all	dvd Rs.32	351
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Empress	2,100	500	300	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hindustan Shingwghai	700	500	500		670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500		615
Hope Mills	400	1,000	1,000		470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	600
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.	90	1,000	1 00	dvd 33	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves & Co. Ld	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	800	500	500	dvd Rs.30	220
Jam Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	12½ p. ct.	169
Kamani Mills	1,000	500	500	5 per ct.	550
Kesowji Naik Mills	300	2	300	1vd Rs10	214
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	2,00	250	200	9 p 10	330
Kohinoor Mills	2,00	500	50	...	55
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	18
Maharashtra Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Manchester India Fine Mills	4,000	250	175	21	365
Maneckji Petit Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	500	500	330	30	15
Marsden & Co., Ld.	4,500	100	100	dvd Rs15	193
Mayer Sassoon & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Meyer Sassoon & Co.	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	295xd
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	1,500	250	250	Rs.15	270
Ozanam Mills	1,000	500	500	15	180
Pandoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Phoenix Mills	5,000	500	500	dvd Rs.22½	650
Premier Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	400	50	all	1vd Rs. 5	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	8t5	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Allied Bombay Press	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	225
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Press Dawnpore Co., Ld.	1,000	135	125	Nil	95
Branch City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	18	210
Bombay Co-operative Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs12½	220
Chitrashala Press Co., Ld	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
Commercial Press	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
East India					
English Depot and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+8 80	720
Free Press	300	500	500	dvd Rs45	670
Harvey and Sabapathy	453	450	450	dvd Rs30	370
Illustrated Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khansaan	240	450	450	Rs 6	240
Mahratta Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahratta Algemene Printing and Publishing Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Modi Printing Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs 5	400
Mummer M	250	250	all	25	215
New Bharat	90	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	139	500	0	0	350
Rahabhathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	7	33
Samson	200	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	9,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	20	265
Stanley Woollen Mills	2,000	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	215
Volkart		000		Rs75	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	1vd Rs 5	207
Back Bay Reclamation	500	20	20	12	35
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	148
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,000
Bombay Dock	900	375	225	93½	1,480
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	82
Bombay Flour Mill	39	500	500	5 ct	500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	1000
Dhulia Northern India Flour Mills ..	500	2	200	1vd Rs10	214
Dodd Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 10	330
Employers of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	502	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	15
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,500	100	100	dvd Rs15	193
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Native Opinion	1,500	100	200	...	60
Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	135
Phillips & Co., ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs23	500
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	5
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,055
Universal Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	155
Telephone Co.	6,000	251	100	Rs. 14	27 x

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-2-0
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" —
Gold 22 Fine Pure Fine	" —
Bar Silver	" 72-4 rdy. 71-12 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 1-62
Do. Foil (Pure Fine)	" 21-1
Bar Australian	" 21-5
Bar Bombay	" 21-5
Bar Penang	" 21-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	101-5-0
Three per cent 1887	94-0-0
Municipal ... per cent. Debenture Loans 1[illegible]	
Bombay Branch Loan 4 per cent, 1879	
City of Paris Loan	
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	101 3-1

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banker	On demand	Rs.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	"	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	"	1s. 3d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	"	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	"	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	"	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	"	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Credit	6 Do. do.	"	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do do.	8 Do. do.	"	1s. 4 13-16d.
France	3 Do. do.	"	1rs 1-0
Do.	6 Do. do.	"	1rs 3-4
Calcutta	At sight	"	
Do.	10 days	"	100
Madras	At sight	"	
Do.	10 days	"	
Do.	30 days	"	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. ; Sun sets 6h. 31m. High water, 7-18m., 7-41s. Low water, 0-33m., 1-9s.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with English mails of the 31st ultimo, due to arrive, 2 p.m.

Association Football : Cooperage, Gymkhana vs. R. A. Colaba, 5-30 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Brahmani and King Arthur left the dock on Thursday and yesterday, respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Coromandel and Dumra left the dock yesterday.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Amboli, Bai Motiabai Wadia's wadi, to-morrow, for a dinner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per extra s.s. Ballarat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday.

A TONY CAPSIZED.—Tony No. 10733, in charge of Ismail Shaik Adam Abdoola, got washed on to the anchor chain of the steamship Pemba, and capsized, on Thursday last. The crew were saved by the timdal of another tony.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The weekly meetings of the PatharePrabhu Social Samaj, which were closed on account of the plague, are to re-open on Sunday, at 4 P.M., in the PrabhuSaminary Hall. Members are requested to attend as usual.

A THIEVISH SERVANT.—Samaldas Raganathdas, a Hindu, residing at Queen's Road, has made a report to the police that his servant absconded on the 31st ultimo, taking with him thirteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The man is supposed to have gone to Poona, where a telegram has been sent requesting the authorities to arrest him.

ACCIDENT TO LABOURERS.—A number of labourers were engaged in piling new tiles on the roof of a godown in Ahmedabad Street, Mandvie, on Thursday last, when a heap of tiles, covering an area of about five feet, suddenly slipped down the roof, throwing down three of the labourers. The workmen were more or less seriously injured, and were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. One of the injured persons was found to have sustained a fracture of the spine, and he was detained under treatment. The others were allowed to go home after their injuries had been dressed.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trevithick and officers the Band of the G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Quick Step ..... Malfiggiani.
Song	Comes the ..... Adams.
Selection	Marry Daore's Sons ..... Adams
Ficalo	Rondo ..... Malfiggiani.
Valse	Dreamy Waltz ..... Malfiggiani.
Polka	Le Premier Pas ..... Coots.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the New Great Eastern Mill, at Chinchpoogly, touching the death of Ismail Ibrahim, aged forty years. The deceased was employed as a fireman in the mill. On Thursday last he was on the first floor of the mill with a tinpot of oil in his hand. After oiling the machinery, the fireman was going down the ladder, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell down to the ground, a distance of about sixteen feet. When picked up Ismail was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head. He died a few minutes after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A NEGLIGENT CATTLE KEEPER.—Gungaram Dharmaji, a cattle-keeper of Pydhowrie, was, yesterday, placed by Inspector Power before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged with causing mischief by negligence in the management and care of a number of cattle, at Memonwada Road. On Wednesday afternoon, the accused was driving a number of cattle along Memonwada Road. Owing to the want of care and management on the part of the keeper, the animals began to run about the locality, and one of them knocked down a woman, named Bhemabai. She sustained injuries and was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 20. The amount of fine was ordered to be paid to the injured woman as compensation.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Dhondoo, an old offender, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with stealing brass and copper utensils of the value of Rs. 34, belonging to Gopal Luximon. The complainant knew the accused, and the latter visited his place sometimes. On Thursday midnight complainant was lying asleep in his house at Arab Gully, Grant Road, leaving the door of the room open. The accused stealthily entered the place, and having helped himself with some copper and brass pots, was about to leave the house, when suddenly complainant awoke and noticed the accused. The latter threw away the pots in the passage and absconded. The neighbours gave chase and secured the man. He admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Mustanshah Vallad Goolabshah, a criminal lunatic, aged sixty years. The deceased was transferred from the Lunatic Asylum at Bombay, on the 19th day of June 1874, in pursuance of a Government resolution issued from the Judicial Department of the Bombay Secretariat, on the 12th June 1874. On the 25th March 1866 Mustanshah was charged before Mr. F. T. Richardson, Full Power Magistrate of Poona, with theft. The Magistrate found him guilty, but in consequence of the man's mind being not in a sound state, he directed him to be kept in safe custody at the Poona Lunatic Asylum. On the 3rd March last, while in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, deceased was attacked with dysentery. It gradually grew worse and died on Thursday last. The Jury returned a verdict of death from dysentery.

THEFT AT SEWREE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Patterson brought up on remand and again charged Tookaram Gopal, Antone Doming, Anit Goffoor, and Mahadoo Gunoo with stealing property, of the value of Rs. 105, belonging to Ahmed Shaik Adam, of Chinchpoogly Road. The complainant keeps a firewood depot at Sewree Road. On the night of the 15th ultimo the four accused proceeded to the depot and entered the place. The accused Tookaram broke open a box and extracted therefrom Rs. 83 in cash and a set of silver buttons. He then came out to the road, where his three companions had been waiting for him. They divided the spoil amongst themselves on the spot and dispersed. The complainant discovered the theft on the following morning and made a report to the police. The latter, on a certain information received arrested Tookaram, who produced from his person silver studs and a watch, which he had purchased out of his share of the booty. Tookaram made a statement which led to the capture of the other accused. All the accused had purchased out of the stolen money, new pieces of wearing apparel and other articles, all of which they produced before the police. On the whole the police recovered property amounting to Rs.97. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Tookaram, who had taken a principal part in the affair, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment. Antone Doming and Gaffoor were given fifteen days' hard labour. The fourth accused, Mahomed, who was a lad of about thirteen years, was ordered to receive eight stripes.

RAO SAHEB SHIVLAL MOTIRAM.

IN response to the invitation issued by Messrs. Raoji V. J. Shankarshet and Madanlal Lallubhai Muniff, a large and influential gathering assembled at Shankarshet house, on Wednesday, 31st May, to present Rao Saheb Shivlal Motiram with an address and to congratulate him upon the distinction of "Rao Sahab," conferred upon him by Government. Amongst those present were Major H. P. Dimmock, M.D., the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Captain Cuppage, Lieutenant Warnford, Messrs. N. N. Kabraji, Damodar Thackersi, Madan Mariadas, R. R. Khote, S. D. Khote, Rao Saheb G. N. Nadkarni, Rao Saheb Purshottam Oodhowji, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Messrs Chunilal Nagindas, J. V. Bhaiset, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, R. Bayley, H. S. Dixit, Drs. R. N. Khory, Shantaram Vithal, V. S. Diwan, C. F. Dalal, Burdi, Horsedealer, Khunbatta, A. D. Contractor, and others.

On the motion of Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankarshet seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Sadanandji Kale Dr. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S., was voted to the chair. Two addresses exquisitely written upon shining satin were presented to Rao Saheb Shivlal Motiram—one from the Friends' Association and the other from the residents and ratepayers of Kumbharwada. The former was read by Mr. Runchordas Vallabhai Shroff, and the other by Mr. G. Deshmukh, B.A. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Budrudin A. Kur, K. N. Kabraji; Rao Saheb Ghanashamdas N. Nardkarni and Mr. Sundarnath D. Khote made suitable speeches, congratulating the Rao Saheb upon the distinction conferred upon him and eulogising his services as Plague Volunteer. The addresses were then put in two beautiful silver caskets and presented. The Friends' Association also presented Dr. Dimmock, on their behalf, with a recipient of this honour, on their behalf, with a gold watch and chain. After the presentation was made, in the midst of cheers, the Rao Saheb thanked his friends and admirers in suitable terms. Dr. Dimmock then addressed the meeting offering his felicitations to Rao Saheb Shivlal Motiram. He said that the honour was deservedly won by him and that the Rao Saheb's work as Plague Volunteer was excellent could be testified from the testimonials he had received from the numerous officers under whom he had to do the work. His work was appreciated by General Gatacre, Sir James Campbell and other officers conducting plague operations. Dr. Dimmock, in conclusion wished him long life, prosperity and still further honours.

On the motion of Dr. Khory a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Dimmock for his able conduct in the chair. A similar compliment was paid to Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankarshet for lending the use of his "historic hall."

The party then adjourned to sumptuous refreshments, which were provided, and the gathering dispersed at a late hour. A string band was in attendance throughout the proceedings.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 29th May, 1899 :—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 27th May, 1899	2,361,100
3. Balance to be remitted from 28th May, 1899, to 31st March, 1900	14,638,900

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Glanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A NATIVE GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING BRIBE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Balkrishna Ganesh Jamblekar, a cashier in the Customs Department, was charged by Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, with accepting or obtaining as a public servant an illegal gratification, namely, Rs. 3, from Maneckchand Roopchand, a dealer in opium, as a motive for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Balkrishna at the outset applied for a postponement of the case in order to enable his client to engage counsel and receive copies of the statements made by witnesses at the Customs departmental inquiry.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the application, which was rejected by the Magistrate.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, said the accused's duties consisted in seeing that monies were paid at the Customs cash office to the parties concerned. He did not order the money to be given to Ma ockchand without receiving a five-rupee note from him. The accused got the note changed by the shroff and returned two rupees to Maneckchand, which were subsequently handed over by Maneckchand to Mr. Rustim. It was only when Mr. Morrison, the Collector, went to the accused that he produced the three rupees. The note was hauled out from the general cash. The accused said that Maneckchand came and complained to him that the shroff refused to cash the cheque, whereupon he told the shroff to cash it. That being done, Maneckchand came to him again and flung on his desk three rupees as his "bakshish," and before he could call him back the Marwari disappeared. Several petitions were presented to Government complaining of such practices having been widely carried on in the Customs Department, and the authorities had therefore resolved to take stringent measures to put down the practice.

Mr. W. E. Young, Assistant Collector, said that on the 5th May last he took down the number of a five-rupee currency note on a memo. at Mr. Rustim's request and initialed it. It was afterwards given to Maneckchand with certain instructions. The number was W. 80 53,991.

Maneckchand Roopchand, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was moonim to Joharmal Somermal, of Bikanir, and lived at Kalbadevic. He had sold to Government five and a-half chests of opium, of the value of Rs. 6,200. He went twice to the Customs House to receive the money. Not succeeding on the first day he went back on the following day. He went to Mr. Rustim, and informed him that he wanted his money. Mr. Rustim took him to a Sahib. He was told to take out and hand over whatever money he had in his pocket. He brought out from 12 to 15 annas. After the money was taken away from him he was searched. A five-rupee note was then given to witness by Mr. Rustim in the presence of the Sahib with instructions as to what he should do with it. Witness then went to the cash office and had a conversation with the cashier. He asked for his money and the accused told him to come to him after two hours. Witness said he wanted the money badly, and that somebody might be ordered to pay it to him directly. The accused then told witness to take his seat on a chair by his side. On witness taking his seat, the accused said : "You want your money badly, but do you know our custom ?" Witness said he was ignorant of it. Accused said : "All merchants give me five rupees. Fulchand also gave me five rupees. Fulchand was moonim to Trilokchand Hukamchand." Witness said his account was much smaller than Fulchand's. The accused said : "Give me whatever you please." Witness gave him a five-rupee note. The accused then called out to a shroff by name, and said ; "Give him the money." After having received the money he came back to the accused's place. The accused opened his drawer and produced one rupee. Witness said : "It is not enough, give me some more." At this he picked another rupee and gave him the two. Witness went to Mr. Rustim and informed him of what had taken place. He was taken by Mr. Rustim to the Barra Sahib, who took down witness' statement. The five-rupee note was hunted out from the cash office. Witness heard accused tell the Sahib, "Tin rupia bakshish, bakhshish." (The three rupees were a present, present.")

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna, witness said till four months ago, he had no occasion to go to the accused during the last ten years. Within the last eight years he had sold opium to Government two or three times. He went to the accused because the broker Bhagwandas would not bring the money. Bhagwandas declined to go to the cashier as he was afraid he would be turned out. On the first occasion, when witness went to the accused, they had an altercation, and after that he was afraid to go to him by himself. Mr. Rustim told witness to give the note to the accused, if he would take it, if not, he was to give some money out of it to the shroff. His pockets were searched by Mr. Rustim. Witness went to the accused at about 2-45, when he was very busy, and papers were lying on the table. It was untrue that witness cashed the note from the shroff and coming back quickly threw three rupees on the accused's desk, saying, "There is your bukhshish." This was the fourth time he had made a statement in this matter.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness stated that when Mr. Rustim handed over the note to him, he said : "Take this note and go to the cashier and the shroff. If you get your money without paying it bring it back. If you can only get your money after paying it, pay it."

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 7th instant.

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading columns, to-day, you refer to the statement made by Mr. O'

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32, St. Enoch Square,
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DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

DURING the past week the tone of the markets in general has been quiet but steady. There has not been much business reported in Cotton, either on account of the local mills or of exporters. Wheat and Seeds have been firm in tone, with a tendency in prices to move upward. In Exchange, rates have generally maintained the level at which they closed last week with but little fluctuation therefrom, and this evening's quotations show an advance of 1-32d. in both Bank and Private Paper. The money market is steady. Government Paper has been a quiet market, and rates, as compared with last Friday's, disclose a falling off to the extent of 5-16 per cent. in 3 1-2per Cent,about an advance of 1 per cent, in 3 per Cents. There has been no quotable change in Freights; for forward shipment there has been some enquiry. In Imports there has been a poor demand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office..Dec.	Rs.	11,23,862
" " " Branches...Inc.	"	2,27,325
Other " " ..Inc.	"	10,44,144
Government Securities		Unchanged.
Other authorised "		Unchanged.
Loans ..Inc.	"	11,23,731
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...Dec.	"	14,27,381
Balances with other Banks ..Inc.	"	28,512
Cash ..Inc.	"	13,91,059

A further addition of some 14 lakhs to the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week brought it up to 3-4 lakhs as against some 99 lakhs, at which an increase in the previous week of 3 3-4 lakhs made it stand. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a falling off to the extent of 11 1-4 lakhs; while at the Branches there was an increment of 2 1-4 lakhs; and Private Deposits increased by 16 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 11 1-4 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 14 1-4 lakhs less. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh lower.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, held yesterday afternoon, the Banks rate was reduced by 1 per cent., and now stands at 5 per cent. The rate in the open market is 4 1-2 per cent. The Money market is steady.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 27th May 1899:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,77,030
Do. do. at Branches	36,84,796
Other Deposits	3,03,80,122
Post Bills	7,976
Credits undrawn	20,50,207
Rs...	6,07,09,033

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,03,335
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Governments and other authorised Securities	75,53,584
Loans on do. do. do. ...	1,82,81,214
Bills Discounted and Purchased	91,52,333
Head Stock	4,32,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,735
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	1,97,827
Cash	1,12,04,442
Rs...	6,07,09,033

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone last mail day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and rates remained at this level all day with no business of importance reported either way. Rates continued steady on Monday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate supply of the latter; and some Bank Wire was placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. There was a firm feeling in the market on Tuesday with 1s. 3 15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three month's sight Credits, at which level rates remained throught the day. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were reported; the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, but Demand was obtainable at 1s. 3 31-32d. Quiet but steady in tone rates were given the following day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for the three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and Merchants' Bills were scarce. Rates were steady yesterday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16 to 51-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, with but little business reported. The market continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 15-16 to 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A limited business was reported, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. per Rs.	
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs 1-09 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was dull at opening on Saturday last with 101 7-16 quoted for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 1-2 for Account, and 94 to 95 for 3 per cents. Rates were given on Monday at 101 1-4 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents. and 101 3-8 for the Settlement, with 94 for Threes. On Tuesday rates were steady at 101 5 16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents., 101 7-16 for Account, and 94 for Threes. The market was quiet in tone the following day at 101 5-16 and 101 3-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 for 3 per cents. There was and advance in quotations yesterday to 101 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 -716 to 1-2 for Account, with 94 3-4 to 95 for Threes. There has been a weak feeling in the market to-day with quotations given at 101 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 5-16 for Account, and 94 to 95 for threes.

SHARES.—There has been a tendency in prices to favour buyers, current quotations showing, as compared with last week's a falling away. We have to report a decline of Rs. 100, in Soonderdass; of Rs. 50, in Indian Manufacturing, of Rs. 35 in Lukhmidas, of Rs. 20 each in Bombay Cotton, New Great Eastern, Queen and Standard; of Rs. 10 each in China, Colaba Land and Mill, Howard and Bullough, of Rs. 5 each in Central India, James Greaves, Jamshed, Oriental and Swadeshi and of Rs. 2 1-2 in Mazagon; and an advance of Rs. 10 each, in Framjee Petit, and Hindustan; In Presses, Fort are Rs. 50 lower, and Volkarts, Rs. 207 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 25 in the 1st Issue Port Canning and Treacher Rs. 5 each, Alcock Ashdown Rs. 3 Badham Pile, and Oriental Government Security Limited, Rs. 2 each while on the other hand, Delhi and Northern India Flour have advanced Rs. 14 and Bombay Ice, Rs. 4-9. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher; and Bank of Bombay, 1 1-4 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For Grey Goods there has been a moderate enquiry at current prices. Bazaar dealers are willing to sell; but stocks are much the same. In Bleached Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed good there has been no charge. For Locally made Goods the feeling has been weak. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,200 packages; and of Local about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a moderate demand, with prices ruling in favour of buyers for the most part. The market closes steady in tone; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3	to 3 1-2 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3	" 3 3-8 "
"	" 10s	"	"	3 3-8	" 3 5-8 "
"	" 12s	"	"	3 1-2	" 4 1-8 "
"	" 14s	"	"	3 3-4	" 4 3-8 "
"	" 16s	"	"	4 1-8	" 5 "
"	" 20s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	" 30s	"	"	6	" 6 1-2 "
"	" 40s	"	"	7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal has declined 8 ans. per cent., and Braziers' Copper, 12 ans., while on the other hand, Swedish Bar Iron is 8 ans. per candy big er.

COALS.—There have been sales during the week of Deshajur, for delivery next year, at Rs. 15 per ton; a live of Powell's changed hands at Rs. 18 to 17 3-4, and a cargo of Powell's Duffryn for June-July, was placed at Rs. 17 3-4. Some 1,000 tons of Japan, shortly due, was sold at Rs. 10 1-2. We quote a long side:—

	Ready,	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West "	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton,
Australian	Nil.	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 18 per ton,	Rs. 17 3-4 "
Cardiff	Rs. 18 "	Rs. 17 3-4 "
Japan	Rs. 10 1-2 "	Rs. 10-12 "
Singapore	Nil	Nil
Deshajur Bengal	Rs. 15 1-4 per ton,	Rs. 15 "
Muira Navigation	Rs. 14 1-4 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's Nav.	Rs. 14 1-4 "	Rs. 14 "
Sushgore	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The business done in this staple during the week has been small, and prices are generally maintained at their current level. The market closes with a steady feeling, and only a poor enquiry.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb.
	Rs.	d.
Bengal, Fine	128	5 3-4
" Fair	120	5 1-4
Oomra, Fine	114	4 7-8
" Fair	108	4 5-8
Broach, Fine	114	4 7-8
" Fair	108	4 5-8
Hingunghat, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Dholleras, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Oomras, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Khandeish, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Nagpur, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Berar, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Comptas, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Dharwar, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2
Westerns, Fine	111	4 3-4
" Fair	105	4 1-2

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	372,000	320,000
Barsee and Nuggur	92,000	85,000
Berar	500,000	400,000
Hinguneghat	11,500	9,500
Dholleras	230,000	213,500
Broach	115,000	146,500
Bengals	238,000	192,500
Persian and Sind	6,000	14,500
Compta and Dharwar	37,000	35,000
Westerns	2,500	3,000
Total.	1,711,000	1,419,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	37,833	65,350	44,675
From 1st Jan. to 1st June 1899	14,94,500	13,07,755	11,05,703
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,222	20,523	37,310
from 1st Jan. to 1st June 1899	4,07,529	3,05,796	4,16,929
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	1,091	46,486	2,269
From 1st Jan. to 1st June 1899	2,64,506	2,43,024	2,09,855

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet but steady Quotations are given this evening as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs. 28	per candy.
Do 85 per cent	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-15-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 3-13-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 27-4-0	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	" 21	"
Hard Pissi	" 25	"

SEEDS.—The market is firm in tone, with a small demand. Prices are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-2-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Generals	"	6-1-0 " "
Do. Do. Cawnpore	"	5-15-0 " "
Do. Red Do.	"	5-5-0 " "
Gingelly, White	"	38-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	33-0-0 " "

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	185,513	345,166	51,711
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st June	27,09,242	59,40,062	5,79,330
Linseed for the week	63,054	72,714	20,549
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st June	15,32,723	15,23,013	2,44,868
Rapeseed for the week	66,907	70,072	1,01,495
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st June	11,41,342	1,038,929	7,45,236
Gingellyseed for the week	6,332	12,080	4,095
Do. from 1st Jan. to 1st June	9,91,584	10,82,915	3,75,932

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	54,330	10,54,312	2,000
Do. from 1st January to 1st June	14,22,765	33,69,885	2,811
Linseed for the week	49,089	64,723	46,130
Do. from 1st January to 1st June	13,47,035	12,88,402	2,46,413
Rapeseed for the week	85,054	59,152	1,27,390
Do. from 1st January to 1st June	8,73,584	9,69,711	4,49,451
Gingellyseed for the week	6,003	22,016	19,457
Do. from 1st January to 1st June	12,72,512	11,85,337	3,56,839

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th May:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 24,68,498 2 5			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,06,623 4 6	41,75,121	11	11
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	237,10,490	2	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	44,396	11	0
Sundries	6,45,521	7	7
Total	375,75,529	0	11

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	57,43,907	2	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	62,06,535	11	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	42,64,571	11	9
Bills discounted and purchased	78,27,172	6	3
Balances with other Banks	10,90,294	15	5
Bullion	9,272	6	6
Dead stock	8,88,789	15	9
Stamps	13,051	3	3
Sundries	1,44,850	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	268,69,879	2	5
	107,05,927	14	6
Total	375,75,800	0	11

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	691	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year	14,86,693	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 19 weeks	15,77,861	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,532	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,29,575	45,33,312	89,611	56,62,478
Decrease for the week			Rs.	72,614
Increase to date			"	4,36,474

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rowari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,573'91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,89,229	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,98,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,229	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,666	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300
Decrease for the week			Rs.	29.
Increase to date			"	9,07

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 17'28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	—	700
On per mile of Railway	18	23	...	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,303	6,282	22	12,607
Total for 18 weeks.	6,603	6,682	22	13,307
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	186	576	—	762
Per mile of Ry. do.	11	33	..	44
Total to corresponding date do.	2 934	7,711	150	10,795
Increase for the week			Rs	62
Ditto to date			"	2,572

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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4-5 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
6 Punjab's Wild Animals and Snakes—A Municipality Superseded.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARSON—May 16, at Madras, the wife of Mr. F. A. Carson, Agent, Bank of Madras, Tuticorin, of a daughter.
UNWIN—May 22, at Simla, the wife of Major G. B. Unwin, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—CLARK—May 23, at Lahore, William Hay Scott, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, E. C. Railway, to Cecelia E. M. Clark, second daughter of Mrs E. M. Clark, of Sunnyside, Lahore.

DEATHS.

CRUMMEY—May 29, at the Glen, Mussoorie, Enid (Daisy) Florence, infant daughter of R. D. Crummey, Esq., of Gorakhpur, N.-W. P.
PRICE—May 30, at Madras, Stella Alice, daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Price, Treasurer, Madras Mint, aged 33 years and 2 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

THIS year marks a new departure in that not a single decoration has gone to the Secretariat officials, the men sought out for notice being all District officers and others who have borne the burden and heat of administration remote from head-quarters. This, we understand, is not accidental, but is the fruit of Lord Curzon's determination to bring forward the men who are the real backbone of our rule in India. It is thus another move in the campaign our Viceroy has commenced against inordinate report writing and undue centralization of executive authority in the Secretariats, the idea being that the men upon the spot should be supported and encouraged in every way, and should be given, as far as possible, a free hand and leisure to acquire personal touch with the important duties entrusted to them. The list is a short one, merely because there are no vacant C. S. I.'s or K. C. I. E.'s to bestow, every one of those available having been given away during Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty. Of the men now decorated, Mr. Evans has been for thirty-one years District Officer in the North-West Provinces, and is one of the best type of senior officials of which these provinces have been so sadly denuded Colonel; Hunter has been for thirty years engaged in Settlement and Judicial work in Kathiawar; Mr. Giles has been for nearly the whole of his service engaged in district work in Sind, where his influence and example have proved of the greatest value in the two campaigns against plague. Mr. Nicholson has won golden opinions in the Madras Presidency, where he has towered amongst his fellows, though his retiring disposition has prevented his accepting high offices that would otherwise have been his, including that of a seat on the Imperial Legislative Council. Madhava Rao has set an example of pluck and successful personal effort in combating plague, besides rendering valuable services on the Mysore Council. Mr. Turner was a member of the Suburban Municipal Committee in Calcutta and a leading merchant. To Colonel King has been due the initiation and success of most of what has been accomplished in connection with sanitation, water-supply, and vaccination in Madras. Mr. Gamble has brought education of the Provincial Forest Service to its present high pitch. In Mr. Forest literature is represented. Captain Popham Young has made the Chenab Colonisation "Scheme a success; Mr. Greenstreet has been a slave regardless of self in Burma, and made a great name on the Arracan border as a strong Deputy Commissioner. Jalaluddin Khan has given up his home and country in Kandahar to become an influence for good amongst the Baluchis and Pathans in Peshin, where he has been engaged in revenue work. Mr. Sutherland receives his decoration for services connected with the improvement of mule-breeding for transport in India. Mr. Jenkins is a sound judge, a good fellow, and a good citizen. Mr. Frizelle has been District Officer all his life in the Punjab, where he has done valuable work before joining the Lahore Bench; and Mr. Agnew is a leading lawyer in Rangoon, where he is marked out for future Chief Judgeship.

THE story told in Sir William Muir's history of the Rise, Decline and Fall of the Caliphate is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the world. In the beginning of the book we read how, within ten years of the death of Mahomet, the conquering Arabians like a great deluge overspread Persia, Syria, and Egypt and erected a mighty empire rivalling in power and extent the dominions of the Assyrians, Persians, and Macedonians. Then come the Caliphates of Othman and Ali, during which the power of Islam was weakened by internal dissensions. From the antecedents of Ali a glorious Caliphate might have been expected. In the lifetime of Mahomet he was the most famous warrior of the new faith, and many a tale of his valour, chivalry, and devotion is recorded. He was the prophet's cousin and son-in-law, and the father of the prophet's grandchildren. The many wise sayings attributed to him show that he had a great reputation for wisdom. Perhaps if Ali had been chosen as the immediate successor of Mahomet, his rule might have fulfilled the high hopes founded on the heroism of his early manhood. But when he was at last raised to the Caliphate on the death of Othman, he was a very different man from the young hero who had been the foremost champion of Islam. During the twenty-four years of inaction that he had spent at Medina in the reigns of the first three Caliphs, he had become bald and fat, and, according to our author, his good name was tarnished by breach of duty towards his immediate predecessor. "He had sworn allegiance to Othman and by him he was bound to have stood in the last extremity. Instead he held ignobly aloof, while the Caliph fell a victim to red-handed treason." After the assassination of Ali, Islam was once more united, powerful and aggressive under the strong rule of Muavia and the Ommeyad dynasty. Sir William Muir, in opposition to the usual opinion, which exalts the golden prime of Harun-al-Rashid, thinks it clear that "the palmiest days of Islam, after those of Abu Bekr and Omar, were the Ommeyad. Muavia and Welid are not eclipsed either by Harun or Mamun. The tendency of the annals on which we are dependent, written as they were under the influence of Abbasside supremacy, is to exalt that dynasty at the expense of the Ommeyad. Still, with all its adventitious colouring, the Abbasside reign pales before the glory of the Ommeyad, which by its conquests laid broad the foundations of Islam in the East and in the West." This superiority our author attributes mainly to the manly, frugal and hardy habit of the Arab nation, from whom the Omm yads chose their courtiers, ministers, and generals. Under the Abbasides, on the contrary, the chief civil and military commands fell into the hands of Turkish and Persian adventurers, and the Arabs retired in large numbers to the desert, where they were ever ready to raise the standard of rebellion.

In reading Sir William Muir's narrative of the Abbasside caliphate one naturally turns first to his account of Harun-al-Rashid. Instead of the glowing eulogium poured forth on this monarch by Syed Ameer Ali, we find in the pages before us a careful balancing of his good and bad qualities. "Harun," we are told, "might have been raked along with some of the best of the Ommeyad dynasty, had it not been for the dark spots of treacherous cruelty that stain his whole career." It is admitted that he was generous on a princely scale, and that his administration was just on the whole, that no other Caliph showed such activity in war and peace, that he ushered in the great literary and scientific period, in which the Mahomedans held the intellectual supremacy of the world. "The witchery of Oriental romance has cast an adventitious glow around the life of Harun-al-Rashid; but even when that has faded away before the prosaic realities of history, enough remains to excite wonder and admiration at the splendour of this monarch's caliphate." The development of science and literature which began in the reign of Harun-al-Rashid, went on apace in the days of his son and successor Mamun, who was himself a poet and was able to play the game of capping verses with the best of his contemporaries. Our author tells us how at this time "the monasteries of Syria, Asia Minor, and the Levant were ransacked for manuscripts of the Greek philosophers, historians, and geometricians. These with vast labour and erudition were translated into Arabic; and thus the learning of the West was made accessible to the Moslem world." Nor was original research wanting. An observatory was erected on the plain of Tadmor for the study of the data of astronomy and geometry. Books of Travel and History were written and much study was devoted to medicine. We must never forget our debt of gratitude to these oriental students. Sir William Muir does well to remind us that it was through their labours that "the nations of Europe then shrouded in the darkness of the Middle Ages, became again acquainted with their own proper but forgotten patrimony of Grecian science and philosophy."

The glowing account of the flourishing condition of science, philosophy and literature under the great Abbassides is an excellent summary contained in a single paragraph. But surely such an important subject deserves more exhaustive treatment. The chief fault we have to find with Sir William Muir's otherwise admirable work is that too much of his attention is directed to wars and rebellions and biographical details, and that the information about the social state of the people under the Caliphs' rule is comparatively scanty. We do not by any means wish to make out that the latter subject is entirely neglected. This is far from being the case. The admirable character of the rather brief references to the intellectual and moral characteristics of the Arabs, Persians, Turks and other races and the changes they underwent in the golden age of Islam only makes us wish for more detailed treatment of this important part of history. Syed Ameer Ali devotes two chapters of his History of the Saracens to Mahomedan civilisation, government, literature, science, dress and manners under the Caliphate, and we should be glad to find two or three such chapters in Sir William Muir's work. They would be a pleasant resting place for the mind wearied with the narration of successive wars, assassinations, conspiracies and rebellions. Sir William Muir's history is perhaps in this respect affected by the original sources from which he derives his facts, inasmuch as oriental historians and chroniclers confine themselves for the most part to the deeds of kings and generals. It is at any rate satisfactory to find that the kings and other leaders of men, whose story is told by Sir William Muir, are many of them interesting and some of them really great men. Our author by his oriental learning and his narrative power is well fitted to undertake the task of showing how they conquered a large portion of the civilised world and changed the whole course of subsequent history. Sir William Muir's History of the Caliphate must certainly take its place as one of the most fascinating and instructive contributions to Oriental history.

THE position of Finland has been frequently discussed in Europe during the last two months, and a well—balanced article on her treatment by Russia appears in the May number of the "Fortnightly Review" from the pen of Mr. R. Nisbet Bain. The history of that unfortunate country shows that for more than two centuries Finlanders have enjoyed uninterrupted political freedom. In 1808 the province was conquered by Alexander I., but instead of reducing the Grand Duchy of Finland to the level of a conquered country, he judged it to be both equitable and expedient to allow the Finlanders to retain their constitution. This act of reincorporation may be considered an indirect recognition of their rights to possess and rule Finland in their own way. To many Russians this political experiment may have appeared at the time hazard

TELEGRAMS.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

INDIAN LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. H. F. Evans, Member of the North-West Provinces Board of Revenue;

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar;

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Mr. R. Giles, Acting Commissioner, Sind;

Mr. W. N. Nicholson, acting Resident, Travancore;

Mr. Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, Member of the Mysore State Council;

Mr. H. B. H. Turner, lately of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company Calcutta;

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras;

Mr. J. S. Gamble, lately Director of the Dehra-Dun Forest School;

Khan Cursetji Rustomji Thanawalla, Diwan of Ratlam;

Mr. G. W. Forest, Director of Records;

Captain F. Popham Young, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab;

Mr. W. H. Greenstreet, D. S. P., Burma;

Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalaladin, Khan of Pishin, Baluchistan;

Mr. C. L. Southerland, late of the War Office.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The order of Knighthood is conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; on Mr. J. Frizelley lately Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Mr. W. F. Agnew, Recorder of Rangoon.

HONY. SURGEONS TO THE VICEROY.

Colonels W. F. Burnett and E. Townsend and Colonels J. T. B. Bookey and W. K. Hutch are appointed Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy, vice Surgeons-General Walsh, retired, and Price vacated and Colonel Warburton, retired and Raye retired.

HONY. A.-D.-C.S TO THE VICEROY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Good, Director of Army Remount Department, Major Holdsworth, Commandant, Gorakhpure Light Horse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Trevithick, Commandant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Volunteers are apointed Honorary A.-D.-C.s to the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BLUE BOOK ON THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A Blue Book on the Transvaal Dynamite Monopoly which has just been published shows that Mr. Chamberlain vigorously protested in January last against the injustice done to the Uitlanders by the monopoly.

In reply the Transvaal Government denied that the monopoly was any breach of the Convention.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, renewed his protest in April and the Transvaal Government on the 22nd May sent a reply in which they curtly referred him to their previous answer.

THE *TIMES* ON THE TRANSVAAL DESPATCHES.

JUNE 2.

The "Times" in commenting on the Transvaal despatches relating to the Dynamite Monopoly, characterises the tone of the same as aggressive and illbred, and says that it lessens the hopes of a satisfactory issue of the Conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein.

RESIGNATION OF W. G. GRACE.

W. G. Grace has resigned the Captaincy of the Gloucester Cricket team owing to some friction with the Committee.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE DUM DUM BULLET.

JUNE 1.

The Committee of the Peace Conference by 18 against 3 votes have passed a Resolution to prohibit the use of Dum Dum bullets in warfare.

The dissentients to the Resolution are England, Italy and Austria.

It is not considered likely that the Conference will endorse the Committee's opinion on this point.

[MAJOR MARCHAND'S MOVEMENTS.

Major Marchand has arrived in Paris.

LATER.

Major Marchand has had a most rapturous reception in Paris.

In a speech made at the Military Club, last night, he said that the Army would be the saviour of the country. He recognised that the acclamations with which he was received were for the Army and not for himself.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

ANOTHER ARREST

PARIS, JUNE 2.

Colonel Du Paty de Clam has been arrested, but it is not stated why his arrest has been made.

The Paris newspapers anticipate that proceedings will be taken against other officers and notably against General Mercier.

FRENCH MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

General Gallieni, Commanding the French Forces in Madagascar, and who is returning to France, has been promoted to the rank of a General of Division.

ITALY AND CHINA.

ROME, JUNE 1.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has by a large majority approved the declaration of the Foreign Minister that Italy has no intention of pursuing a policy of occupation in China but merely of commercial expansion.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks:—

Musa	1
Sibola	2
Corposant	3

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant arrived here at 4 a.m., to-day.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

Four fresh cases and one death from plague were reported on Thursday. Four deaths from plague which occurred on previous dates were reported on the same day. The death-rate from all causes was forty-nine, compared with forty-six, the average of the previous five five years. The total of plague cases from 14th April 1898 was 1,513 deaths, numbering 1,366.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO CALCUTTA.

A RECORD PASSAGE.

SIGNS OF THE MONSOON.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, which already holds the record for fastest outward passage from Liverpool, has again beaten her previous performance. She left Liverpool at 8 a.m., on the morning of the 5th ultimo, and arrived at Garden Reach, where she anchored for the night, about 5 p.m., on the 31st idem, thus completing the voyage in 26 days and 3 hours. The total time she was under steam was only 24 days and 12 hours.

Captain Which reports south-westerly monsoon winds right across the Arabian Sea and as far as the Sandheads, so that it appears probable the rains may soon be expected.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF KHYBER RIFLES.

FURTHER ENLISTMENTS ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The Government of India have issued orders regarding the future constitution of the Khyber Rifle Corps. The Infantry portion will in future consist of 12 Companies forming two battalions, each of 600 strong, exclusive of Native Officers. The mounted men will be increased to 4 Daffadars and 46 Sowars under a Jemadar. The Corps will be under the command of one Commandant, and there will be two Seconds-in-Command, two Adjutants and one Quarter-Master. The appointment of Commandant will ordinarily be for seven years and the appointments of the other British Officers for five years. The headquarters of the Corps will continue to be at Jamrud for the present. Of the 12 companies forming the corps eight will be enlisted from the various sections of the Khyber Pass Afridis, the other four Companies from among the adjacent tribes. The present arrangements for the Kafila traffic will remain unaltered, that is to say, while Government retains the right to use the pass on any and every day in the week. In practice it will be open for Kafilas each day twice a week in the cold weather and once a week in hot months, and for other purposes on any day for which orders may be specially issued.

THE SUPPLY OF MULES.

Veterinary-Colonel Qurripel, head of Civil Veterinary Department, proceeds next August to Syria and Italy in connection with the purchase of a large number of donkeys required for mule breeding purposes in India. He will return about November.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE BHAMO BOUNDARY.

Orders in the Foreign Department are published providing for the administration of the tract of country bordering on the Bhamo District and Monquit State annexed by Great Britain under the treaty with China, of June 1877. The area is now made an integral part of the British territory it adjoins, the laws in force in Bhamo and the Shan States being extended to run also in the portions of the new territory nearest them.

CROP PROSPECT.

Today's crop report show 3,505 people under relief in the Central Provinces and 6,998 in Rajputana. In parts of the Punjab too, complaints of scarcity of fodder continue despite the recent showers. Elsewhere throughout India the conditions are favourably reported.

HONOUR TO A NATIVE JOURNALIST.

Journalism is represented in to-day's Honours List by the conferring of the title of Rao Saheb as personal distinction upon Antaji Ramchandra Joglikar, editor of the "Dharwar Vritt," published in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A. Scott Reid, I.M.S., is appointed Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

New rules applicable to the Bombay Presidency are published under the Cotton Duties Act providing slightly modified forms to be filled up by millowners in exporting goods.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, three months' extension of leave, on sick certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. T. Pritchard officiates as Assistan, Commissioner, Merwara.

Lieutenant H. B. St. John, I.S.C., has been selected as Probationer in the Political Department.

Captain Drake Brockman, I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr is appointed to the Berar Commission.

The provisions of the Prisons Act of 1894 are extended with some modification to Rajkote, Wadhwan and Deesa.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Lindson, 22nd Madras Infantry, is admitted to, and Captain Macdall, Mr. Kaberer, Captains Scott and Duncan and Lieutenant Bayne receive a step of promotion in the Military Accounts Departments, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Young, retired.

Major W. H. Young, Indian Staff Corps, is gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel from the 20th ultimo.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Ryder, R.E., Survey of India, eight month's furlough, and Lieutenant Daunt, Survey of India, six months.

The report on the Inventions and Designs Office is published for last year, showing 374 patents granted out of 481 applications, 19 relating to linotype machinery.

THE POONA FORGERY.

POONA, JUNE 2.

The case against Walsh and Grande was resumed to-day before Capt. Hudson.

Adarjee Cursetjee, Kirkee, stated witness came to his shop and tendered a cheque for Rs. 195 for sodawater, witness gave him Rs. 100 and asked him to come the next day for the rest. The cheque was endorsed M. J. Jones; it was dishonored in Bombay.

Inspector Sanderson detailed arresting Grande in Bombay and recovering some shirts, also letters from Walsh.

The manager of Collete's hotel proved that Grande stayed five days in the hotel under the name of Wilson. A shroff named Chunilal deposed that Grande wanted him to cash a cheque on the Hongkong Bank for Rs. 350. Witness on asking for security, accused said he was manager, Badham Piles. Witness wanted Grande to go to Badham Piles' shop, but accused said he would return after tiffin and left the cheque with witness. It was endorsed in the name of Wilson, manager Whiteaways.

Mr. Beadle stated he cashed a cheque for 350 in payment of six shirts, and gave them to Walsh, who signed his name Collis, Rs. 150, promising to send remainder. Becoming suspicious he instituted enquiries and eventually Walsh admitted he knew about the cheque, and took witness to Mundwa where a friend of Walsh's paid the money. Critchell of Mundwa admitted paying the money on behalf of Walsh. An unsuccessful attempt was made to pass cheque on Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff.

The case was adjourned.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The following notification, No. 2276, dated the 31st May, Government of Bombay, General Department, is republished:—No. 2276—Volunteer Corps—Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain Forbes, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain E. A. Iremonger, with effect from 17th May.

Surgeon-General Churchill, Army Medical Staff, on vacating the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, on the 14th June, is permitted to return to England, travelling at the public expense. Surgeon-General Churchill will be struck off the strength of Bombay Command with effect from the abovementioned date, inclusive.

Colonel Fletcher, Royal Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England, on retirement.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Second Lieutenant Johnstone, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

It is notified for information that the following new lines on the Bengal and North-western Railway were opened for goods and passenger traffic on the dates mentioned, and that they are all suitable for the conveyance of troops, etc:—Benelganjghat to Manjhighat; Aunrahar to Gazipurghat; Kopaganj Road to Ballia; Ban to Benares City, Benares City to Benares Contonment. For goods and passenger traffic, on the 1st May 1899; goods traffic 15th March; and passenger traffic, 5th April.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain Griffith, Staff Corps, 3rd. Squadron Commander, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for 108 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving Mombasa:—Captain Southey, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year; Lieutenant Humphrey, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year; Lieutenant Hannyngton, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 20th Bombay Infantry, attached 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for six months; and Lieutenant Grant, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for six months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Second Lieutenant Palairet, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for 4 months, on medicall certificate, out of India; Captain Low, 9th Bengal Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant General, commanding the Forces, Bombay, for 90 days, from 15th July.

Special privilege leave out of India is granted to Captain Fosters, Royal Artillery, No. 23 Company, Southern Division up to 7th September, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension.

THE RISING IN THE CHIN HILLS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

RANGOON, JUNE 2.

An official Press Note, issued to-day, gives further particulars of the recent disturbance in the Chin Hills.

It says, on the morning of May 23rd, an attempt was made by a body of Chins to rush the Camp of the Superintendent of the Chin Hills, at Yatlier, near Falam. The sentry was on the alert, and the Chins were driven off with the loss of one man killed.

A detachment from the same body of Chins attacked a Gurkha settlement, killing one man, and a woman and child.

Captain Sillery, Battalion Commandant, set out in pursuit. He overtook the Chins and dispersed them, killing six and wounding three.

The Chins engaged in these abortive attempt are variously reported to number 200 to 1,000 men, and are armed with 100 guns. The object of the rising was to anticipate the disarmament. Some years ago the Burma Chins were almost completely disarmed, but have since been secretly arming themselves with guns procured from the adjoining tribes. This was discovered last year, and since November, the Superintendent and his assistants have been engaged in disarming the country. So far the operations have not extended beyond the northern part of the Chin Hills.

The Southern Chins, particularly the Tiangtlango, are believed to possess a considerable number of guns, and it was Tiangtlango who organised this present rising. The Northern Chins, though solicited to join the movement, refused to do so.

It is hoped that further movements among the Chins have been checked by prompt suppression of the recent attempt, but the garrison is being strengthened, and everything is ready to strengthen it further, if necessary.

THE LONG PENDING WILL DISPUTE.

PROPERTY WORTH EIGHTY LAKHS.

The terms of the settlement of Bhugwan Dass Will dispute were announced in Court, this afternoon. To state briefly, the petitioner, adopted son of the deceased, receives 33 lakhs in fixed instalments before March 1st next; a further sum of Rs. 70,000 were paid to petitioner, who agrees to devote this sum to charitable purposes, some valuable jewellery being also delivered to him. Petitioner agrees not to carry on the business under the name of the old firm of Bhugwan Dass Bogla Rao Bahadur. The Will then will be allowed to be formally proved. The value of the estate is said to be about eighty lakhs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin left Moji Japan for Singapore on the afternoon of the 31st May.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on the 1st inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32	
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-8 ex.
3 per cent. Indian	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 15-16
Bar Silver	28

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day, for London, Marseilles, Brindisi and Aden with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson Maj A V
Anderson Mrs
Anderson Capt R T
Anderson Mrs
Adams Lt Col R B
Adams Mrs
Anderson Capt E C
Alcock Mr and Mrs
Alvares Mr Pereira
Atkinson Miss
Atoyananadu Mrs Swami
Buchanan Mr J
Brown Mr G W
Boileau Lieut R H G
Boileau Lieut C H
Bailey Mr and Mrs W
Boughey Lieut-Col H
Butcher Lieut
Burton Mr A C
Bayville Capt T G and Mrs
Browning Mrs W B and 2 children
Carruthers Capt H St C
Coustal Mr
Campbell Mr C C
Cooke Burg-Col E
Coode Mr
Coode Miss
Crawley Major G B
Clost Mr George
Cecilia Sister Francis
Carim Mr Abdul
Cockburn Major and Mrs. C J
Calder Mrs
Campbell Col U M
Cooms Mrs and infant
Davidson Major G
Dinshaw Mr V
DeCostigan Mrs C E
DaCosta Mr Frasceros
Duff Lieut G
Dundas Mr C L
Dunlop Mr C T
Dansey Mr E P
Dewan Mr K H
Dobbie Mr W
Elton Mr and Mrs
Edmonstone Mr
Elles Brig-Genl Sir E B
Fletcher Col and Mrs A F R A
Fletcher Miss
Fazlooner Mr H V
Flavin Mr W M
Fry Mrs T B
Fletcher Mr A R
Francis Mrs
Garland Mr W F
Gibb Mr F H
Grant Capt P G
Gibson Lieut R
Gouraud Mr E B
Green Mr E F
Green Mrs and 2 childn & infant
Goad Mr C H
George Mr D
George Mrs and infant
Ghianacoulo Mr A
Gilbert Mr and Mrs R
Harman Col E
Harman Mrs
Harman Col E and Mrs
Hancock Mrs and 3 infants
Hemmandy Comdr T H
Hubbert Capt J G
Harper Mr R W
Hampson Miss
Hamilton Mr W F
Henderson Mr M H
Haller Mr H
Hogg Maj Genl Geo G
Hathornthwaite Mr J T
Henderson Mr R W
Impey Capt L
Ingle Mrs
Jocelyn Capt F
Jeffreys Brig-Genl
Jarvis Miss and maid
Jones Lieut-Col
Kirby Mr K
Kay Lieut W S
Kennard Mr H
Lawder Miss
Law Mr Mi
Legh Mr E W
Little Mrs and Miss
Lockhame Capt
Mead Mr P Y
Maxwell Mrs W
Moore Mr James
Mure Mrs Lockhart
Meenear Mr
Maskell Major
Miles Mr & Mrs H & 2 childn
Moore Mr G H
McConachy Lieut.-Col J
Madappah Mr A H
Muthanah Mr A
Maharaj of Gondal
Moncrieff Mr
McConnell Mrs H M
Murray Mr T H
MacArthur Mr J
Meiffry Mr A
Maclean Mr M
Morris Capt J N C
Myers Mrs
Munro Mr Dean and 2 childn
McAuthur Mrs child 2 infants and ayah
McAushur Mr B
Murray Mr J H
Murray Mrs 2 children and infant
Orr Mr F
Orr Mrs and 2 daughters
Orr Jr
Price Mr T H
Palairet Lieut C A H
Playfair Mr P
Pennock Mr and Mrs J F
Pirrie Mr W
Raper Mr F
Robertson Mr H
Rowley Mr J A
Ransom Capt J M
Rice Lt S K B
Russell Mr C
Russell Miss E A
Russell Miss A
Rogers Mrs
Rothery Nutt L A G
Rice Lieut S K B
Ramad Amr Abdul
Stewart Dr C M
St Leger Mr
St Leger Mrs and 4 childn
Scott Mr C
Stevenson Col and Mrs K F
Stevenson Miss
Sampson Mr J
Sargent Lieut H G F
Stansfield Mr L
Short Lieut W A
Schuyler Miss
Sunderland Mr J B
Shaw Mr F M
Smith Mr W Fraser
Summers Mr W T
St Ligor Mr Mrs and 4 childn
St John Lieut R S
Swetenham Mr W
Snuggs Mr J F
Smithes and
Sharman Capt E H
Symons Mrs
Symons two Misses
Thobura Bishop
Thurman Mr W J
Tod Capt C H B
Thakore Saheb of Gondal
Thompson Mr R W O
Valladares Mr B
Woodley Mrs child and infant
Wood Rev T M N
Walker Mrs
Wingate Mr
Wood Mr King
Watkins Mr H
Willoughby Capt Hon G
Wood Major H
Young Mr W
Wapshare Mrs
Wilson Capt J R
Withall Mr
Withall Mrs and maid
Walker Miss
Warden Mr Scrabjee
Wilkinson H S
Walsh Mr J

THE remarks of Lord Rosebery on the Sunday newspaper implied a suggestion to the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail" that they should waive their competition, and by stopping the issue of their Sunday papers, tacitly agree to what has been called a "truce of God." No response has been made by the first-named journal, but, at the instance of the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. Alfred Harmsworth has given, in a letter to the editor of that paper, his views on the matter. He is perfectly frank, but his statements cannot be regarded as quite conciliatory. He admits that the Sunday newspaper is an unnecessary development of journalism, but is confident the supplying of a readable Sunday journal will speedily create a demand on the part of the public. At the same time he expresses a hope that the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" will accept Lord Rosebery's suggestion, and agree to a truce. A threat follows that failing this, Mr. Harmsworth will make the competition very hot, and so enlarge the scope of the "Sunday Mail" as to ensure a sale of at least a million copies. This is not encouraging. Why does not Mr. Harmsworth, accepting his own estimate of the potentiality of his position, take the first step in the withdrawal of the objectionable Sunday venture, especially as we find such strong condemnation of it in his own "Sunday Companion," the editor of which writes that it is "the only religious journal which has fought a winning fight against Sunday newspapers and the hosts of impurity." The same journal is emphatic in declaring that "body, soul, and mind are alike benefited by the observance of the Lord's Day." These fine sentiments, however, are disregarded in the face of competition.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A NEWSPAPER without leaders is Lord Rosebery's ideal. Why not? The presentation of news with some brief explanation would certainly be popular. The newspapers seem fast drifting into paragraphs instead of the old long leaders. Of course it is replied that most people have not the knowledge to understand the meaning of the news of all kinds that comes every morning from every part of the globe—each day's news affecting thousands of interests and millions of people. Some form of comment or explanation is absolutely necessary. There is another defence of the leader which I venture to submit. It is this: The issues at stake are every day so serious, so weighty, so far reaching in their possibilities, that it is well for the world to have the subject presented serious and adequately. It is not by a flippan paragraph that events which concern the whole empire can be considered. The people who are contented with the paragraph are not those who lead, or those who intelligently follow; they are the people who ask for nothing more than the easy life, the daily task, much money, and new amusements. Those who are capable of loosing round while the ship is guided through an ocean beset with rocks and surrounded by cliffs and troubled with sudden storms, want to sit down with the leading article and find out for themselves the meaning of the skipper's course by the study of the chart. A man must be omniscient who never wants the informing column of the leading article.

There was once a man who was very mad indeed; he was a dreamer of dreams and a seer of visions; he was a sailor and a soldier, and a preacher, and at one time he was most properly immured in a lunatic asylum; and he wrote a wonderful autobiography, in which he prophesied the speedy—even the immediate—destruction of London by fire and earthquake. His case, though extreme, was by no means uncommon in a time when new sects were springing up every day, viz., a hundred years ago. I should pass him over in silence and disappointment but for one little thing which I have found in his pamphlet. I say disappointment, because I gave half-a-crown for the thing in hopes of getting some new light on the management of lunatic asylums in the early years of the century, and this careless person, with no regard for posterity, tells me nothing but what I knew before. The one thing to which I refer is this. He was a sailor on board the fleet that went to Copenhagen and transacted important business there, as we know. He says that the Danes surrendered all their ships, including eighteen line-of-battle ships, ten frigates, ten gunboats, and a great quantity of stores. "We got safe home," he says, "with such a prize as England never saw before." The capture of the Danish fleet we have heard of before. But he goes on to say that the Danes had made a hole in the bows of every vessel, covering it up with a piece of loose wood, so that, in case of rough weather, every ship would have foundered. The thing was, however, discovered in time. Has this allegation been made by any serious person? Or was it only foolish talk and gossip, set down by this mad man when he turned itinerant preacher, had visions, and made his own sect for himself?

Some of my readers have probably made the acquaintance of Holloway Prison. People go there from time to time for not obeying the orders of the County Court. I believe it is called contempt of court, and no court, as Sam Weller remarked, likes to be made contemptible. My friends will remember that they wore their own clothes, had their meals sent in from without, and were not called upon to do any work. In fact, it was a brief holiday, a restful time, free from anxiety. The creditor could not be importunate; he had done his worst; the debtor need not worry, as he had done his best. All is now altered. The next man who goes to Holloway will have to work at least six hours a day, perhaps ten; he will be confined to his own cell; he will be confined to the fare set before the criminal prisoner, which is, I believe, of a meagre and unsatisfying character. Contempt of court will become less frequent and more terrible; the work of the County Court will fall off. Whether people will run into debt less remains to be seen.

In the year 1786, a certain worthy dancing master practising his profession in the town of Madeley, conceived the idea of writing a treatise on minuet dancing, with notes on behaviour in company. He issued a prospectus and obtained subscribers to the number of one hundred, which seems very good for a village. But his subscribers, probably his former pupils, would have rallied round him from all the whole country round. His work takes the form of a dialogue between an inquisitive lady and an enthusiastic dancing master. I notice the little treatise because it is a record of the ceremonious manners which were required in country circles a hundred years ago. Remember that social ceremonies meant defence; society protected itself against rough manners, rudeness, and boorishness by exacting a good deal of artificial ceremony at the Assembly, as well as by wearing a sword in the street. It also separated itself from boors and the common herd by the observance of these forms. It is, therefore, pleasant to read of the ways in which people hedged themselves round in the days when Squire Western flourished, and when, but for these forms, he would have invaded and trampled upon the most polite Assembly. The little book affords a glimpse—only a glimpse—of what was expected. How, for instance, should a gentleman enter a room? He must, while yet outside, even as yet afar off, assume a modest, smiling countenance; on arriving at the door he must stand in a straight posture and turn his head over the whole company; at the same time he must carry his right foot to the second position, then lift up the heel of his left foot and draw it almost to the first position, bow his body at the same time with his head down, and when his body is risen again to the first attitude, the foot that he drew must go to the fourth position behind, while he walks on with the right foot. Can anything be clearer? If the gentleman sees an acquaintance sitting at his right or left side, he is to make a passing bow to him. Thus, his left foot being in the fourth position, he must draw his right foot to the third position and bow, but not low for a passing salute. When he invites a lady to dance with him, he must be in an easy, graceful manner, with his hat in his left hand; he must "make his obedience to her, and ask her if she pleases to dance a minuet with her;" if she refuses, the rule is that she cannot with propriety dance with any other gentleman for that assembly." You observe the reason for this rule To refuse one man and to dance with another might awaken jealousy and resentment; these emotions would be followed by a row, and this by a duel. Did I not say that ceremony meant defence?

Here are one or two dinner customs. The mistress of the house, though she has the undoubted right to sit at the head of her own table, may gracefully waive that right in favour of a person of higher rank. The guest must not sit too far from the table; he must let the servant set down the plate before him; he must hold his knife with the handle end in the palm of his hand—his fork in the same way. As drinking healths had gone out of fashion—but it came in again, and I never before heard that it had gone out—if he wants drink he must "ask the servants for some, and make use of it in a graceful manner, without disturbing anyone at the table if he can avoid it." This wellmeaning direction is obscure, because one does not understand how to "make use of drink in a graceful manner." After dinner an "inferior person should rise first, and, if not desired to sit down again, should make his obedience and retire." And here we leave our dancing master.

There is to be a great dinner to celebrate the eightieth birthday of the Queen: The English idea of a celebration is a dinner. But this is to be no ordinary dinner. It is to be an assemblage of people, all of whom "represent" something or other. Not that they will pose as persons of distinction, but they will be acknowledged to be persons who can fairly claim to represent the professions to which they belong, or the line of work upon which they have been engaged. The committee at present consists of about a hundred. Every colony is represented. The United States are largely represented; Colonial Governors are there in force; the services are there; the Church, medicine, science of all kinds art, literature of all kinds, law, journalism, the City, engineering, architecture—everything. No one will be able to complain that his profession has been passed over. At the same time, it is not pretended that any member of the committee is put forward as the most eminent man in his own line, though some of them are. It is not to be a dinner of great men, but of representative men, assembled to celebrate a great occasion. On the same day there is to be another representative function, this time in the afternoon, when Mr. Beerbohm Tree, with the greatest generosity, will give a dramatic entertainment to the children of the schools of soldiers and sailors—girls and boys. They will sing "God Save the Queen" as part of the programme. And I do hope that this will be the beginning of a national Day of Rejoicing or Thanksgiving. Two years ago I was invited by Mr. St. Loe Strachey, then editor of the *Cornhill*, to advocate such a day. I arranged for my paper to appear simultaneously all over the world, i.e., wherever our language is spoken. It did appear, and I was overwhelmed with letters in consequence. Now the thing has been taken up by my friend Mr. Arthur a Beckett. We shall begin by the celebration of the Queen's birthday; we shall go on, I believe and hope, to creating a Day—it may be called the Day of the Sovereign—for a national holiday and a day of thanksgiving such as is found so useful in America in maintaining the patriotic spirit of the country. It will become a Spread Eagle Day! Very likely; but if it restores to our people that patriotism and pride of national place and achievement which the schools have failed so far to teach, I for one, shall welcome the Spread Eagle—in our case a Spread Lion.

One of the oldest forms of magic was the transformation of a person into the shape of some animal or bird. In the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius the hero looks through the keyhole to see a watch change herself into an owl, and while trying a similar experiment is himself changed into an ass. Unfortunately he does not know the secret of resuming his own shape, except that he must wait through the winter until the spring brings back the roses, when he must devour a rosebud, which will restore him. The book contains an account of his adventures and sufferings in this disguise. Now I have found a story in a chronicle which is evidently a reminiscence of this superstition. The story is assigned to the eleventh century, a thousand years after Apuleius wrote. There were two old women living in a cottage near Rome. If a stranger came to the house alone, these ladies transformed him into a pig or a horse or some other animal, and sold him, spending the guilty proceeds in "wicked gluttony." Old women, we know, are so very prone to the vice of gluttony. One day there passed along the road a young man who was by calling a minstrel and a dancer. Him they transformed into a donkey. The victim preserved his intellects and his skill after the transformation, and performed all his former feats and tricks in asinine shape. Nothing more wonderful was ever seen than a donkey who could do conjuring tricks and could also dance and execute the most graceful capers you can imagine. Accordingly these ladies were enabled to sell the animal for a large sum of money. A rich man bought him, and whenever he had company sent for him to amuse his friends. But the witches warned him that he must never suffer the donkey to be within reach of running water. In the end the performing animal managed to reach a stream; he drank of the water, and instantly resumed his shape. "Where is my donkey?" asked Dives, bewildered and baffled. "I am the donkey," the young man replied. They took him to the Pope, who heard the story, sent for the witches, and made short work with them.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 12.

FOLLOWING the Polytechnic sports, held a week earlier before an assemblage of but 500 persons, the Catford C.C. on Saturday last had to put up with the meagre crowd of about three thousand. The life has gone out of metropolitan racing, and though there is a fair quantity of amateur-talent about, and some first rate quality in the professional ranks, even the most seductive programmes fail to draw. In interest the Catford sports ought to have produced a much larger audience. There was an invitation ten miles unpaced race, won cleverly by F. W. Chinn, and a mile pursuit match between T. J. Gascoyne and J. Green, won by Gascoyne, whose special strength lies in the direction of unaided efforts. A ten mile match between Platt-Betts and R. Palmer was also called a pursuit race, but it was paced, by motors, and Betts gained his half lap at a quarter of the distance, and then, of course, hung on, so that the idea of the pursuit race was scarcely in evidence. In the amateur division, J. J. Ingram, who has been a frequent winner of first class events lately, won the one lap scratch race, but even the cutting of the distance down to a third of a mile did not eliminate loafing, for the event was won in the highly scientific time of 1 min. 15 2-5 secs. or at less than sixteen miles an hour, including the sprint.

High speed was a feature of the motor-cycle races at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, on the occasion of the Motor Car Club meet. The ex-honorary secretary of the Club, Mr. C. Jarrott, won a five miles tricycle event in 8 mins. 22 3-5 secs., which is several seconds faster than Hayes's record, and shews that motors are quite adequate for the fastest pacing purposes. Mr. C. G. Wridgway, who was second, manipulated his motor as, practically, the same speed, as when both their machines were going their best, their pace was identical, and no change of position could be effected. The motors were untiring and uniformly speedy, but the total absence of any finishing sprint, or any element of athleticism, make these races somewhat mechanical and "wooden" in appearance.

Whenever anti-cycling actions by the police form the burden of a song, one can always fly to Kingston upon Thames for the choicest instances to introduce by way of illustration. That police court district is presided over by magistrates who make no concealment of their hatred of cyclists, and it is not to be wondered at that the constables of the district play the part of persecutors so as to ingratiate themselves with their superiors. Without doubt, there is a little scorching in the district, but there is no attempt at discrimination. Any cyclist, if he can only be captured, is considered a good bag, and it is obviously the sole object of the police to quantity netted. Last week, when a cyclist was asked if he had anything to say in his defence, the magistrate volunteered the remark that it would be no use saying anything, and that cyclists ought not to use the Portsmouth Road, but find some other place. This is, of course, absurd, as a cyclist has free right to the (not to abuse) of any highway. But the arrogance of the magistrate was easily beaten in first place by the behaviour of a constable in the same district, near the world-famed cycling haunt of Hilton. Here a cyclist was in the hands of a constable. Whether he had been scorching or not does not affect the sequel. He happened that while he was talking to the constable, another cyclist came up by chance, and this second cyclist knew the first one intimately. He therefore stopped, and volunteered his card to the policeman, saying that he knew the man he was charging and could verify the fact that he was giving a correct address. Whereupon the constable remarked "You are another of 'em" and took him also into custody, and detained him at the police station upwards of two hours, until a new light broke on the constable did not see this man on his bicycle as all, but it was quite enough to find a cyclist, with a bicycle, to trump up a charge of furious driving. This state of things is becoming more and more scandalous every week.

Lord Salisbury at the Academy banquet, created a good deal of amusement by satirizing modern dress. He ridiculed all dress as inartistic, but held a special scorn for so called rationalists. "My belief," he said, "is that if there were a new Dante to write an artistic 'Inferno' its lowest circle would be tenanted by the ladies who dress themselves in the divided skirt, or knickerbockers." This was what the Premier said, but many reports softened the attack on rationalism by substituting the word "bicycle" for "divided" which made it appear that the bicycle skirt was coupled with the knickerbocker as the most inartistic dress of all. It was a subtle emendation, but Lord Salisbury clearly saved the lowest place for rationalists.

To ride a safety and wheel another machine alongside is not a very difficult performance, but a variation of this simple feat, recently seen in the streets of Carmarthen, appeared exceedingly tricky. A cyclist rode his machine, and led not another cycle, but a horse! It had to be a very docile animal, of course, it was under no real control, and one can only imagine the complicated cropper that would ensure if the horse had taken it into his head to be even the least bit frisky.

Inter Club road runs are not the dead letter sometimes supposed. Last week the North Road Club journeyed forty strong over the eighty odd miles from London to Peterborough, and the well-known midland club, the Speedwell, sent a muster of thirty over the ninety miles from Birmingham to the same rendezvous, for an interclub fixture of a social nature.

Among the "victims of cycling," falsely so-called by the alarmist reporters of the daily press, occur two cases where the blame is certainly not deserved by the pastime. A clergyman recently died when on his bicycle. He was a gentleman sixty-four years of age, who had been warned by his doctor that his heart was unsound, and had been prohibited from cycling. He was no victim of cycling, but of his own refusal to admit his defects. The second case is very far-fetched. A girl committed suicide, and it was alleged that she was miserable because her friends neglected her for business and to go cycling! This "victim of cycling" was evidently a victim because she could not cycle too, and accompany her lover.

An Euclidean parodist has been trying his hand on some cyclometry definitions. Here are a couple of his ventures:—"A cycle is a plain plated figure contained by several straight lines, which go round the frame, and described by several imaginative lines, which are called the specification; and is such that all lines drawn from a given point on the frame are mawning direction is obscure, because one does not understand how to "make use of drink in a graceful manner." After dinner an "inferior person should rise first, and, if not desired to sit down again

Cambridge his mother was suspected by the local authorities of having sheltered fugitive Fenians at Arundale. A search was ordered, and the police went through the mansion, even his mother's bedroom being carefully and ostentatiously searched.

Parnell's eyes lit up with fire as he told me that if he had been there he would have shot the first man who endeavoured to force his way into Mrs. Parnell's room. That search at Arundale, he said, turned his attention to the whole subject of Ireland's grievances; and from that time his determination grew and grew to give himself up to the Irish National cause.

Mr. McCarthy sets forth the full circumstances of Parnell's interview with the late Lord Carnarvon, then Lord Lieutenant. There was nothing says Mr. McCarthy in the whole business to reflect anything but credit on the purpose, alike of Lord Carnarvon and of Parnell.

LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Much that Mr. McCarthy says about Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and other politicians we should like to quote, but cannot. He once told a political friend that he did not know what Lord Rosebery might not accomplish if he were to set his mind on accomplishing it. His lordship's reading, Mr. McCarthy says" is certainly more widespread and more various than that of most reading men whom I know or have known," and a very interesting incident in proof of this is given. To the "splendid energy" of Sir William Harcourt and to his supreme qualities as a fighting politician Mr. McCarthy pays a cordial tribute, as well as to his genius for finance. "I used" says Mr. McCarthy to have frequent opportunities of meeting Harcourt in private, and I always found in him a peculiar quality of sympathy which we do not commonly expect to meet in natures of so dogidedly combative a turn." The old story of his knighthood is retold:

The story went in Parliamentary groups that Sir William rather demurred to the title—a title given on various State occasions to provincial mayors. Mr. Gladstone—and the legend has it—explained that it was the invariable custom to bestow a knighthood on the Solicitor-General. "Then "—still goes the tradition—why don't you knight all the members of your Government? See how some of them will like it?" Mr. McCarthy will not personally vouch for the truth of this story, but he does vouch for the fact that it was commonly told at the time and commonly believed

MR. GLADSTONE.

The final chapter in the work is devoted to Mr. Gladstone and we may fitly conclude with Mr. McCarthy's closing sentences.

I could recall almost endless memories of Mr. Gladstone that chronicle acts of courtesy, of good will of kindness and of generosity. It was a great good fortune in itself merely to have known such a man. I count it among the happiest of my fortunes. I can pay but a poor tribute to his memory yet it is a tribute of the sincerest praise and I have not forgotten that noble line of Persens which closes with the words—

Admoveam templis et farre litabo.

I lay my poor grain of tribute on this great man's grave and can find no better way in which to bring these Reminiscences to a close.

A kindly and genial tone pervades the volumes and not one trace of malice or ill-will is to be found in their pages. The public will we are certain vote the "Reminiscences" a charming book.

THOUGHTS FOR DIGESTION.

Aunt Anna has lately been home from her missionary charge upon the Congo. The cook says that she is here "on furbelough," though, perhaps, to go here than the cook there is but a slight connection between Aunt Anna and any kind of furbelow.

When Aunt Anna first took charge of her care, she found much that required curing. Her dear people were cannibals, and before she could do anything else for them, it was necessary to wean them from this peculiar taste. The Congalians, with consummate skill, put the case for the defence. "Here," said they, "is a simple and effectual method of reducing the number of mosquitoes. Interfere with it, at your peril, O Mother Anna!" They call her mother, because there are no aunts, worth speaking of, among the Congalians. Aunts are a direct product of civilization. They cannot well flourish in the midst of a people who habitually put down their mother-in-law for winter consumption, and sauce, while still young, such of the family who do not bid fair to uphold the honour of the tribe.

Nevertheless, in spite of their warning, Anna did interfere, and to some purpose, although after she had led them for a time along a more excellent way she one day suffered a revers-e. Inadvertently, she left lying about a receipt for the preparation of pickled char—a delicacy than which nothing makes you realize more forcibly the joy of living; and her most promising catechumen, who knew a little English, but not much, lighting upon the document, confused the name of this delightful savoury with that of the lady who comes into our houses from the outer world, at the season of spring-cleaning and other times of domestic stress, to help to the extent of her ability. No perceptible difference between the morality of potting your mother-in-law, and the morality of potting your char woman (who may also be somebody's mother-in-law, for all you can tell) and it was long before Aunt Anna could clear away the confusion of ideas entertained by the catechumen on this delicate point. All which illustrates the saying that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Then this incident of the char and the charwoman led Aunt Anna to invent a fresh method of turning the affections of her flock from their little family dissens-. Obviously, one way to cure them of dining off their relations would be to inspire them with a longing for other still more delectable dishes. She would, therefore, read them choice extracts from works on cookery, and thus, by pleasant paths of puddings and of pies, teach them many pious ways of supporting their dear, black, shiny, woollyheaded, roundabout bodies. She would begin as her very next Pleasant Monday Morning. The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon does not go down upon the Congo, but the Pleasant Monday Morning is a great factor in the elevation of the Congolians. In that happy land there are no dressome laundries calling to collect your things on Monday morning (for a very excellent reason), so they have that much spare time.

Because they were less expensive, and because they were more convenient to hold at the Pleasant Monday Morning class, Aunt Anna cut the household articles out of the newspapers we send her, and read the column aloud to her wondering lambs. But the newspaper column had its drawbacks. For there are many things in a newspaper, the reading of which would be, to say the least, an injudicious exercise for a Congolian. The Congolians naturally think that Mother Anna's compatriots, having for generations benefited by the teaching she imparts to them for the first time, have long since abandoned all those customs from which she begs them to desist. They conclude, not unreasonably, that along with boiled mutton and milk puddings, we must have adopted as an equally innocent and virtuous line of conduct between meals. But, if there were blameless household essays on one side of the page, slack! upon the other there was the police news, and while Aunt Anna read the harmless joys of rice and sago and cauliflower mixed with cheese, the class were feasting their half-converted eyes upon the intelligence that Tom Smith, labourer, was awarded five shillings or seven days' board and lodging for belabouring his wife Smith; from which any nigger would immediately infer that wife-beating is not only the favourite relaxation of Mother Anna's countrymen, but that it is held in such repute as to be more lightly taxed than any other of noble British sports. Worse still, on the morning that Aunt Anna read to them the article about Sunday suppers (the very thing for a class of Congolians) there was upon the other side, a company-promoting scandal containing so dreadful a revelation of the ways of British Christians that if they could have understood it all (but happily they did not) Aunt Anna would have had to begin her first lesson for this year on purpose to stay and explain away our glaring inconsistencies. You will allow that it was enough to throw any one back upon a perfect orgy of pickled mother-in-law, if rice pudding an *meringues* can be combined with such goings-on as these.

When Aunt Anna came home she told us of her troubles, so we bought a cookery-book as a parting present on her return to her curry. We gave her Mrs. Praga's "Dioners of the Day," published by C. A. Pearson (contact with Aunt Anna during the "furbelough" has imbued me with a passion for exactness of detail), it is a pleasant-looking book, with a tidy cover and clear print, and Aunt Anna was delighted.

But to my annoyance (the dear thing is always a little funny, and of course after her newspaper experiences she has to be careful in choosing literature for her people), she spotted a misprint on p. 191, as irrelevance on p. 243, a misplacement at top of p. 256, and several other marks of hasty compiling. Then I told her that these little things belong to the literary side of the work; and what does the literary quality of a cookery-book matter, if the things it tells of are good to eat? Aunt Anna confessed there was some truth in my words, but she continued to make remarks not, I thought, quite suited to the occasion. So I reminded her that it is considered rude to look the gift-horse in the mouth.

"True," said Aunt Anna, "that may be so with a horse. But the mouth is, ultimately, the place where you must look the gift cookery-book." Conflict with the heathen of the Congo does make a body horribly sharp.

Aunt Anna, therefore, no doubt, felt just fled in pouncing upon a discrepancy between pages 129 and 194, concerning the steaming of a banana pudding. "I must be careful," mused Aunt Anna, about "that banana pudding. My most promising catechumen has a banana farm; it would never do to read him these conflicting directions, would it?"

Aunt Anna also found that the cautious might consider some of the popular recipes rather extravagant for popular pockets. He would marvel, in his simple way, at the glasses of sherry and the numbers of pots to be met with in the making of quite domestic dishes. "You might explain to him," I hastened to say, "that the book was written before the present wine duties were imposed. No doubt, in a later edition, the quantities will be reduced to suit the new tariff." I think I scored off Aunt Anna there.

"You know," dear," she said a few minutes later, "you could not teach my beloved people to cook, out of this book, unless you knew all about it yourself."

"Of course not," I retorted; "a cookery-book only professes to tell you what to do, not how to do it." Then Aunt Anna said "Oh!" and relapsed into silence. Together we studied the numerous recipes, and there are many delightful combinations suggested in this tidy, clean-looking book. Sometimes the very names of the ingredients sound so, and so on. We used to read them at meal times but our mouths watered instead to that extent we could not read another word. Some of the dishes seem to contain an embarrassment of flavours; but no one always likes them out if you prefer, and should a recipe prove nasty there is no earthly power to compel you ever to have it again if you do not wish.

Lastly, just to please our own cook, we looked all through the index for "Congo eels." We could see no mention of them, though the cook assures us there are such things, and is disappointed that Aunt Anna herself has never met one. But there may be a whole chapter devoted to Congo eels, even if they do not appear in the index, for the index is decidedly incomplete, and might be usefully enlarged in the next edition. Aunt Anna hopes to mention this to another edition. She thinks every missionary should have a copy. "For," said she, clasping the volume to her bosom, at the close of the "furbelough," "I know no work, in its own line, better calculated to lead my beloved Congolians right away, right out of touch and taste, for ever, even of Potted Mother-in-law."—A. M. S. in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

THE MAN WITH THE WONDERFUL HANDS.

A PRIVATE SEANCE WITH THE KING OF COINS.

Having heard that there was a gentleman in town who has the secret of producing money at a moment's notice, I thought (writes a representative of "The Daily News") he must certainly be a desirable person to know, and accordingly I made his acquaintance. As a matter of fact, he is performing this extraordinary feat nightly on the stage of the Palace Theatre, but the money which he coins has a tantalising way of remaining on his side of the footlights. My object in calling at the apartments of the King of Coins was, if possible, to induce him to take me into his confidence, as the accomplishment could not fail to be useful. As I entered the private chamber of this Cagliostro I must say that I could not refrain from making a gesture of surprise at the absence of any prodigal display of wealth as indicated by the furniture, the carpet, or the pictures. I concluded that the man who can coin money like lightning had simple tastes, and like so many other magicians, was indifferent to anything but essentials. Nor did I notice any magic wands, or any of those instruments which we associate with the practice of the black art. No sooner had I closed the door behind me, than the King of Coins shook hands with me, remarking reproachfully, "I say, how extremely careless you are. Why, look here—" and he produced two sovereigns from beneath the collar of my coat.

"Oh! thank you," I answered, readily enough.

"Thank——"

"Ah! What butter fingers I have, to be sure, so sorry. They've slipped out of my hands—there they go."

I heard the melodious jingle, but it filled me with melancholy to see the beautiful money disappear through the carpet. Clean through.

"You look sad," said the King in a strong American accent.

"Well, it was my money. Suppose we look in the apartment below for it."

"No need whatever; see, here they are again. Why, what's this?—in your hat, I do declare."

Illusive cash! I grabbed at it, and was enraged to find that once more the lovely yellow boys had gone—gone—no; again that mystic jingle falls upon my listening ear—jingle, jingle, jingle—sweet, sweet music.

"Catch—catch them," cried this greater-than-Rhodes, and looking down I saw them running down my trousers—at least, I thought I did. "Ah, it's too bad to tease you. Now, what do you say if I give you back your sovereign in half-crowns—do you mind that? No—well!"

Then a far-off look came into his piercing eye both his hands groped the air, as I heard "c-l-k," "c-l-k-k"—just like that, now high up near the ceiling, now low down near mother earth, then the invisible silvery shower sounded by the piano, and then by the curtains, then by the window, then over my very head—"clk-k-k-k"—and at last in the very leaping flames of the fire.

"There you are" said the king, rather blown—and I don't wonder.

I looked in his palm and saw sixteen half-crowns, the result of his exertions.

"Much obliged," quoth I, keeping my eye firmly fixed upon that supple hand, and oddly enough thinking of the lessons in sharp practice which Professor Fagin used to give, and determined that the money should not vanish without my knowing where it had gone to. I really thought the king was going to give me my own this time, and my face beamed with delight to see his other hand approach the tempting pile as if to count it out to me. Cruel, cruel king! What dark magic was in the tapering tip of that long forefinger? The pile melted into thin air under my very nose.

It was evident that, wealthy as he is, beyond the dreams of Monte Cristo, the King of Coins is just as fond of money as the rest of us. The only difference is that it sticks to him. No amount of money will burn a hole in the King's pocket. Having once realised this, as it is well for one's peace of mind to do, it is entertaining to watch him operating. You see a coin, or a score of coins, in his plam, his fingers close upon them, and they are gone. Coins go through his very bones, and body. It is nothing to him to send twenty half-crowns through the end of your silk hat. But how—is another matter. You may watch as close as you like, but it is quite impossible to see.

"Show me!" I begged, after submitting to this tantalising performance for some time.

"Are you ready—well—you are following?"

"Yes—"

"These—you see—don't you? Of course you don't see, though you are not a foot off. But there is really no secret about palming. The coins never leave the two hands, and are concealed and held in the grip of the many minute bones and muscles of the hands, back and finally." But Mr. Downs—the name of the coiner astonishing the audiences at the Palace by his wonderful dexterity—practised as an amateur for fifteen years before he ever took to the stage for a living. Yet, to look at his two hands, you would never think that their muscles had developed such remarkable powers.

MR. CARNEGIE'S MILLIONS.

THE "GOSPEL OF WEALTH" IN PRACTICE.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

FOR THE BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who recently arrived in England, is said to have sold out his interest in the great iron and steel works at Pittsburg. His interest is valued at many millions. It will be remembered that some years ago Mr. Carnegie wrote an article in which he defended the utility and defined the duties, of millionaires. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few rich men tended, he argued, to the greatest happiness of the greatest number, because one rich man could spend £1,000 at greater advantage to the common weal than 1,000 men could spend £1 apiece. But this opportunity in the hands of millionaires entailed on them, Mr. Carnegie went on to point out, a corresponding duty. "The man who died rich," he said, "died disgraced."

Somehow or other, therefore, Mr. Carnegie has to unload these millions above referred to before he is called to his fathers.

A magnificent gift is just announced. Mr. Carnegie has, through Mr. Chamberlain, offered £50,000 to the endowment fund of the Midlands University at Birmingham. The gift is made as "some acknowledgment of the debt which Pittsburg, the Birmingham of the United states, owes to its prototype in the Mother Country."

"The Birmingham Daily Post" publishes the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject. Mr. Carnegie speaks of the great advantage which the iron and steel industries of the United States have derived from the Cornell University, and goes on to say that "If Birmingham were to take that University as its model, where the scientific side has won first place in the number of students, and give degrees in science as in classics, I should be delighted to contribute the last £50,000 of the sum you have set out to raise to establish the scientific department." In addition to this, Mr. Chamberlain, writing to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, announces that an anonymous friend, who had previously promised £25,000, has most graciously agreed to increase his offer to £37,500 on condition that the full amount of £250,000 required for the minimum endowment is obtained. These gifts leave only about £15,000 now to be raised, and it is hoped that the Executive Committee, who meet to-day, may be able to announce that the full sum has been promised.

Mr. Carnegie's famous article, to which reference has been made above, was republished in "The Pall Mall Gazette," where it was christened "The Gospel of Wealth." It is interesting to recall that the endowment of Universities was the first noble use of wealth," enumerated by Mr. Carnegie. The other ways mentioned by him, whereby millionaires might to best advantages avoid the disgrace of hoarded dollars and wasted opportunities, were Free Libraries, Hospitals, and Laboratories, Parks and Pleasure Grounds, Music Halls and Concert Rooms, Swimming Baths, and lastly Churches.

Among those who wrote to "The Pall Mall Gazette," applauding Mr. Carnegie's article, was Mr. Gladstone—who, a few years later, was to show his practical belief in the "gospel of wealth" by the foundation and endowment in his lifetime of "St. Deiniol's Library and Hostel."

FESTIVITIES AT NANDOD.

A correspondent writes:—Sunday, the 28th May, being the anniversary of the installation day of his Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasingjiji as Raja of Rajpipla, his Highness was entertained at a banquet and evening party by the Nandod Royal Club. The preparations were on a scale worthy of the occasion and the festivities were a genuine expression of the affection and esteem in which the people of the State hold their Maharaja. During the two years that his Highness has been ruler of the State he has succeeded in endearing himself to all classes of his subjects as a model Raja devoted to the duties of his exalted position and to securing the welfare of his people. Administering his state in a manner thoroughly constitutional and just in everything, accessible to all, and anxious to redress grievances, he has during the two years that he has been on the gadi given the keenest satisfaction to all in every one of the ordinary branches of his Administration, while in such special matters as plague administration, special measures for the development of trade, the early completion of the Rajpipla State Railway, etc., he has won unstinted and well deserved encomiums from all quarters.

His Highness' well known modesty could permit of nothing more than a very brief allusion to the above gracious men wish whom he ever became acquainted. One thing that would never have occurred to any of his friends as possible was the chance of his taking on himself to dispute with Carlyle. But once when Carlyle was denouncing an English statesman, he gently urged that something might be said on the other side. "Eh, William Allingham," Carlyle broke forth, "you're just about the most disputatious man I ever met. Eh! man, when you're in one of your humours you'd just dispute about anything."

TRANSVAAL OUTLOOK: OATH QUESTION.

TALK OF A CONFERENCE.

THE BOER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, was urged by Sir James Sivewright, late Commissioner of Public Works at the Cape, in a speech at Edinburgh, as all that was necessary, in his opinion, to provide a *modus vivendi* for the present difficulties between the Boer Government and the Uitlanders. Those two statesmen have never met. If it be true that there is to be a conference, it would lead to the conclusion that President Kruger and the Boer Government are in a mood to discuss concessions, with the view of bringing the different sections of the Transvaal community into more harmonious relations. Indeed, the special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Johannesburg expresses the view that "the oath to be administered to Uitlanders is the only obstacle now under consideration. But for the difficulty which they find in deciding on a form of oath satisfactory to themselves, the President and Council are, I am informed, prepared to grant all the Uitlanders' demands. They do not even except the Franchise."

A cable from Pretoria, received at the London office of the "Standard and Diggers' News," says: President Kruger does not consider the position to be acute. The members of the Government are fully aware of their grave responsibilities, and are prepared to deal with the situation in a liberal and broad-minded spirit. I understand on reliable authority that the attitude of the British Government is not at all unreasonable, and therefore there is no foundation for the sensational rumours that have been cabled wholesale to England via Natal. The "Pretoria" says the country, has never been closer to the desired redress of the first grievances of the alien population and of the mining industry than it is at the present time.

Another message to the same journal, from Johannesburg, says the political situation is more reassuring, although a number of people who had become alarmed have taken their departure. Five workmen's unions, representing over 2,000 British members, have delivered a letter to the British Agent at Pretoria protesting against forcible intervention for the purpose of redressing political grievances.

THE DEADLY RESULTS OF CIVILISATION.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The general impression that the span of life is increasing even beyond the Psalmist's limit, is likely to receive a rude shock from several curious facts concerning the effects of civilisation on mortal life stated by Mr. A. H. Smee at the annual meeting of the Gresham Assurance Society, of which he is deputy-chairman and chief medical adviser. Statistics have shown that since 1848 the general vitality of the country has improved. There is, however, a fallacy in this statement, for although the mortality on the whole population has decreased, yet this lasting of life has been only amongst children and to a lesser extent among women. On the other hand, in regard to men over forty years of age, the mortality has steadily increased, no doubt due to the extra strain which is now put upon them by the increased competition and struggle for employment. This is strikingly shown by the great augmentation in nervous disorders, which have increased at a greater rate than the population. Influenza has been particularly destructive. It has destroyed alike the natives of Central Africa and the inhabitants of civilised Europe. This scourge has taken off 30,000 victims in London alone and five million lives in the last ten years. Small-pox, in 1848, destroyed 6,903 lives and in 1897 only twenty-five.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Parent, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In the last official report of the Berlin High School for girls, parents are earnestly requested, when their children's health demands special consideration, to restrict all private accessory occupations, and, above all, nerve-exciting music practising.

The exact amount of pin money enjoyed by the Empress Eugenie while her husband was on the throne of France was fixed at £8,000 a month, every sou of which the Empress religiously expended in maintaining her supremacy as leader of fashion throughout the entire civilized world during the days of the Empire.

A lady who had seen much of the world was asked on one occasion why plain girls often get married sooner than handsome ones; tow hich she replied that it was owing mainly to the tact of the plain girls and the vanity and want of tact on the part of men. "How do you make that out?" asked a gentleman. "The plain girls flatter the men, and so please their vanity; while the handsome ones wait to be flattered by the men, who haven't the tact to do it."

An erroneous popular idea of the stage, an actress remarks, is that behind the scenes there is much social intercourse. The very reverse is the truth. A performance is business, pure and simple, and a very serious business it is indeed to the actors engaged in it. During the time allowed between the acts all is bustle. There is absolutely no time for social intercourse. I do not discuss the so-called "dangers" of the stage, for there are none to the self-respecting young woman. If she conducts herself as a gentlewoman should she meets with the same courtesy accorded to her everywhere.

Society gossips say that walking is a fad of the London fashionables just now. The Prince of Wales walks regularly for two hours every day, and has taken up golf as a means to that end. At Monte Carlo the Duchess of Devonshire walks for two hours every day, and the Duchess of Portland is equally indefatigable. The Duchess of Fife is an unfailing advocate of the "constitutional," and she is very often seen in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens taking her favourite exercise. The Princess of Wales, Lady Musgrave and the Marquise d' Hauteville are also partial to long walks.

The Queen has given another striking proof of her love of children and also of her extreme quickness of observation. Driving in the country, says a correspondent at Nice, she noticed a pretty golden haired little peasant child playing by a cottage door with her arms full of marguerites and corn-flowers. The queen was so struck by the charming picture that she commanded an artist to seek the little girl and make a water-colour sketch of her. This was done, and the Queen was so pleased with the result that she sent for the child and talked with her for some time of her home and pursuits sending her home loaded with bonbons and other presents to the great delight of the parents who had accompanied the little one to Cimiez.

The wife of a distinguished literary man has been experimenting in lady domestic servants. First she had a lady nurse, then a lady cook, and then, delighted with her domestic treasures, she desired to add to them a lady parlourmaid. The author, hearing of her intentions, thought it was time for him to raise a protest. "My dear," said he, "it is really impossible. I can stand my dinner being cooked by a lady or even my boots blacked by one, provided I do not see her doing it, but to be waited on at table by a lady is more than I could endure, and I warn you that if you get one I shall certainly offer her my seat at the table and wait on her myself." This protest evidently had weight, for the butler still reigns undisturbed in his old place in the author's household,

The most beautiful woman in England, according to Mrs. Harlow Williams, in "Cassell's Magazine," is, without doubt, Lady Helen Vincent. There has never been anyone to compare with her since she first appeared in society and she was the most beautiful bride ever seen—in a white dress brocaded in lilies with golden-yellow stamens and palest green leaves. She is exquisitely fair almost fragile; and some of her freshness, doubtless, is due to the fact that she never wears herself out with late hours as so many other London women do. Even when staying in other people's houses she manages to live her own life in her own way, walking out and resting during a portion of the day, while every night, no matter what the attraction in the way of dancing or playing cards she invariably says good-night soon after eleven o'clock.

Mrs. Gordon M'Kay, who had recently divorced her husband, the American millionaire, was engaged to be married to a German Count, and that her former husband for being displeased blessed the marriage and settled a large sum of money upon her. Now we have some details of this curious incident. The lady did not live happily with Mr. Gordon M'Kay, and secured a divorce. The millionaire paid her £5,000 a year alimony which was in force till she married. Mr. M'Kay approves of her second choice however, and not only will continue her £5000 a year income, but has presented £20,000 to her. Her second husband is Count Alfred von Bruening, of the German Embassy, New York. Von Bruening was. Second Secretary of the German Embassy at New York when he met Mrs. M'Kay and became her devoted knight. It was undoubtedly a case of mutual love. The Ambassador did not approve of the match and, it is said, obtained Von Bruening's transfer to Constantinople with the hope of breaking it off. The young man visited the German Emperor, who, it is believed, was also opposed to the marriage, and persuaded him to give his consent to it. At any rate, he obtained a year's leave of absence from the service, and the fact that the German Ambassador will attend the ceremony as a witness seems to show that all official obstacles have been removed. Mrs. M'Kay possesses jewels worth about £60,000

The pictures of muslin gowns and tulle hats in the fashion papers make the judicious elders shiver, while they render the careless maiden extremely anxious to go out in such airy costume and catch cold. Embroidered muslin will be worn by the sore when the warm weather comes, but "till May is out" the east wind comes and goes, lurking at the corners for the unwary, and adding the natural enemy, phlegm, to secure many a victim. The Princess dress is becoming more popular every day, but is not often seen composing the whole gown. Usually, the underskirt is a loose silk lining with a frill of the dress material at the edge. Grey cloth is made over pale blue silk in this way, or black cloth over pink. Both of these are great favourites, but all colours are seen in the new (and very convenient) arrangement.

The vogue of satin is to be immense. In black, it will be seen in hats, toques, coats, and skirts, the last only slightly visible under polonaises or overskirts. A cape-mantle is in grey or white satin, veiled with jet and black chenille, the satin gleaming through the meshes of the pattern. Round the shoulders and edging the cape are frills of black chiffon run with three rows of baby ribbon, either black or white. A novel applique, forming a network, trims the centre of the cape, which has the new pointed form which protects the lungs and at the same time gives perfect freedom to the arms. The Victoria straw bonnet is, in shape, a revival from the early days of her Majesty's reign. It is lined with gathered blue tulle or chiffon, and trimmed with rosettes of the same material and a cluster of wild oats. This shape was known as the gipsy bonnet, and considered "very elegant and highly genteel" in the days when Dickens' "Pick wick Papers" were taking the world by storm.

Racing coats, with trains about a quarter of a yard on the ground, are rather anomalous garments, for where, if not at the races, is a neat, trim succinctness suitable? But fashion decrees that the front rank of her votaries shall trail a good quarter of a yard of coat-tail about the paddock, whether the material be cloth, or black satin, or figured silk. This last-named, as well as brocades and brocho fabrics, half silk, half wool, are to be largely used for dust-cloaks this season and, when the hot weather comes, chiffon, silk muslin, and printed muslins.

Sequined tulle and lace are even more than ever used in hat-trimming by the milliners, glitter being as fashionable as ever. Steel is much in favour for this purpose, and silver on black is often seen. A new trimming consists of tulle sewn in lines with white, or black and white, frilling. This is made up in folds, so that the little crests of frilling rise in tiers above each other. The favourite flowers are cowslips, violets, mignonette, and the gardenia, the latter being a feature of Paris millinery. Some crude contrasts of colour are in favour, such as violets and red geraniums, or mauve petunias and pink pelargoniums.

Serge, cloth, woollen canvas, and hopsack are the best materials for schoolgirls' dresses for every-day wear throughout the summer, for if the weather is warm, no outdoor cape or jacket need be worn. We very seldom have any great heat until Midsummer Day, and when it comes the serge and cloth can be replaced by zephyrs, cottons, linens, and hollands, all of which are suitable for school wear. Upon the case of ten little girls still wear the smocked frocks that allow such freedom to the limbs, and prevent any weight or pressure at the waist. After that age, the skirt and shirt come in, and the invaluable reefer coat lined or unlined according to the weather has come to be as much the special property of the schoolgirl as of the seafarer. The reefer is worn shorter in summer than in winter and the outlines are finished with rows of stitching a trimming that is often repeated on the skirt above the hem. Homespuns light and cool of texture and yet made of wool and therefore safe of wear in our changeable climate should be chosen in dust colour or fawn when intended for daily school room use.

Though pearl collars are still the rage, diamonds are coming to the front for this purpose, and very pretty designs are brought out by the leading jewellers. In these the trefoil and the love-knot play a leading part. There is not, however, the same excuse of wearing diamonds with outdoor dress as there is for donning one's pearls. These are improved by sunshine and fresh air, which facilitate the bleaching process induced by age. The older a pearl is, the whiter it grows, especially if exposed to the air. For this reason, old pearls are more valuable than new. Diamonds are very dear just now, having gone up twenty per cent. in value during the last few months. Rubies are also extremely dear and scarce. The high price of these two precious stones, and of emeralds, which grow dearer and rarer with every year, has brought sapphires to the front again, and there is more demand for them than there has been for some time. Turquoises and opals enjoy high favour, but always with a setting of diamonds. The most fashionable Marquise rings are oval single stones cut to suit the shape of that favourite form. Another variety has three stones arranged perpendicularly and emerald or ruby in the centre and a diamond above it and below. Flexible bracelets are still the favourites and there are indications that ear-rings are coming in again.

WATERLOO.

A FRENCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUT.

"Waterloo," the concluding volume of Henry Houssaye's great work "1814 1815—Waterloo," has now been published. It confines itself to the single episode of Waterloo. Here is Houssaye's description of the flight of Napoleon's army:—

Beyond the Genappe the pursuit was hurried. There was no longer any ordered troop to form the rear-guard. The Prussian sabres cut with impunity to right and left in the distracted crowd.

The high-way, the adjacent roads, the fields as far as the eye could see were black with soldiers—unmounted cuirassiers, lancers, or foundered horses; foot soldiers who had thrown away their guns and haversacks; men wounded, bleeding; men whose arms or legs had been amputated, and who had been jolted out of the crowded ambulances ten minutes after they had left the surgeon's hands; officers without authority, as demoralised as their men, thinking only of themselves and of their own safety.

When the sound of the Prussian trumpets drew nearer, with the gallop of horses and the savage clamour of the pursuers, from the frighted crowd the cry went up:—

"They come! They come! Run!"

And under the lash of fear cavalry and infantry officers and men—the whole and the maimed—ran with incredible rapidity.

AN ENORMOUS MORGUE.

However hardened, however insensible to feeling the soldiers were either from habit owing to their conditions, or from familiarity with the sights of death, all the fugitives were seized by horror when they passed the Quatre Bras. The men killed in the conflict of June 16 had not been buried, and there they lay—between three and four thousand corpses—stark naked (the Belgian peasants had stripped them even of their shirts); they covered all the ground between the road and the woods of Bossu.

It was an enormous morgue. Now white in the moonlight, now drowned in shadow by the veil of clouds, the dead, in those rapid movements of light, seemed to stir their stiff bodies and contract their faces—livid, pale as ashes.

"We thought," said a grenadier of the guard, "that they were spectres who begged of us for sepulture."

NAPOLEON WEEPS FOR HIS LOST ARMY.

During the struggle and the rout the Emperor waited for his troops at Quatre Bras. He had stopped in a clearing of the wood of Bossu by a fire kindled by some grenadiers of the guard. A wounded officer, seeing along the road, recognised the Emperor by the firelight.

Napoleon stood with his arms crossed upon his breast, motionless as a statue, his fixed eyes turned toward Waterloo. No news had been received from Grouchy; they thought that he must be seriously menaced. The Emperor ordered Soult to send Grouchy a dispatch informing him that the army had retreated, and telling him to fall back upon Brasse-Sambre.

Soldiers of all branches of the service passed Quatre Bras, running along the road and across the fields. Commandant Baudus, passing on the road with other fugitives, saw the little group in the imperial staff hovering about the camp fire; he approached them.

The Emperor asked him if he had not seen some corps which was not entirely disorganised. Not far from Quatre Bras Braudus had passed the Fifth Lancers, commanded by Colonel Jacqueminot; the men of this regiment were still marching in order, and so Baudus told the Emperor.

Go quick" said the Emperor. "Tell him to stop at Qatre Bras. Even now he is late, and the enemy finding that point occupied, will probably stop."

Baudus set out at a gallop, but met, by the fire of men stationed in the first houses of the public square of the village, he went back to the Emperor, and begged him to recede, "since his position was no longer covered by any one."

As he said these words he looked at the Emperor. Napoleon was silently weeping for his lost army. Upon his mournful face, white with the pallid tint of wax, there was no longer anything of life but tears.

PROPOSALS OF MARRIAGE.

The sentimental German is the only type of man who to-day goes down on his knees to propose, after the romantic fashion of years ago.

The poor Frenchman is usually too much depressed after the preliminary interview with papa and maman to be eloquent in his remarks to the loved one. He is further handicapped by the presence of the inevitable chaperon.

The matter-of-fact Englishman is apt to propose in an off-hand fashion, which more or less successfully conceals agonised embarrassment. He is also more surprised than hurt if the lady refuses him.

The Irishman is an ideal lover. He is too much in earnest to be embarrassed, and he has a choice vocabulary of endearments, all of which he recklessly uses.

Equally impetuous is the Spaniard, and there is something fascinating in the sudden abandonment of his usual stately dignity.

The busy American proposes on trains, trolley cars in theatres or any place and any time the idea occurs to him. If he is rejected he goes right on, brings the matter up occasionally with an expectant and untroubled smile, and often wins his wife by sheer persistence and audacity.

A STORY OF MR. RHODES.

There is a capital story of Mr. Rhodes and the German Emperor in "To-Day." It may be too good to be true, but it is certainly good enough to repeat. To the Emperor William Mr. Rhodes was head to say, "And you didn't let your son go from school? That telegram was the saving of me. Everyone thought I was ruined. I thought I was ruined. Then your telegram came and saved me." "But why," said the Emperor, "were they so excited about it?" "Oh," replied Mr. Rhodes, "it was just like boys at school. When they are whacking a boy very often everyone will join in the cry against him; but they wouldn't let a boy from another school join in. More likely it would create a reaction in favour of the offender. You were the boy from the other school, you see." "To-Day" adds that, so far from being offended by this plain speaking, the Emperor appears to have been much impressed by it.

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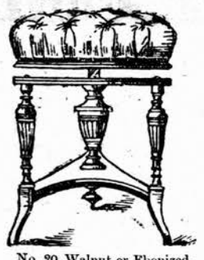

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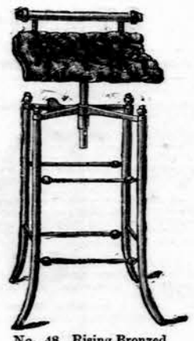

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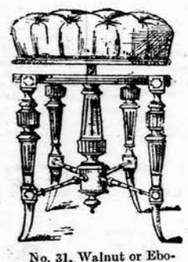

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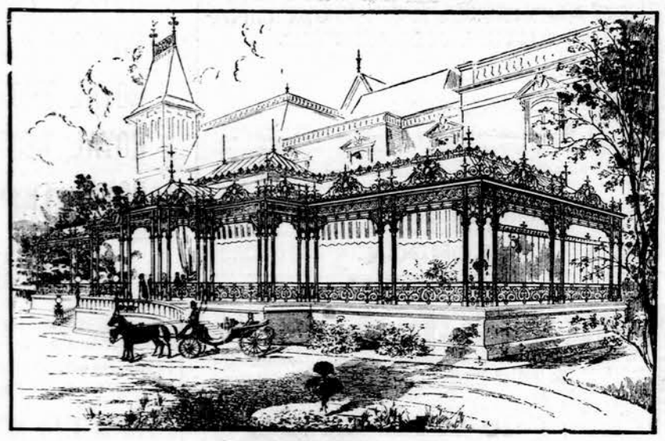

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Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation. THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

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AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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is not as terrible as certainty of continued torture from rheumatism throughout life. Life becomes worth very little when made unbearable by unremitting pain. Rheumatism is no respector of persons. It attacks the seemingly healthy, and prevents the enjoyment of pleasure or the pursuit of business.

The certainty of suffering from rheumatism is not more sure than the certainty of a cure from the use of Little's Oriental Balm.

Hundreds have tried it, and are to-day enjoying the relief a complete, speedy cure. You may be one of these fortunates if you will. Try this remedy as directed, and you will soon find relief. It is easy to take, and it is applied externally. It has cured others—will cure you.

Sold at 1 Re. a bottle.

Can be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders in the civilised world.

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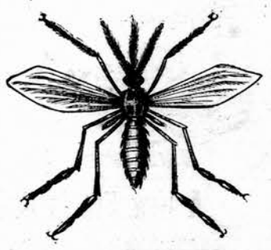

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In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

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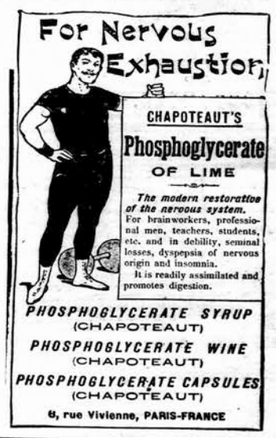
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Hoarse Gouty Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Psoriasis, Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALFRED JEFFERY, 77 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.). Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)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Full Cream.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

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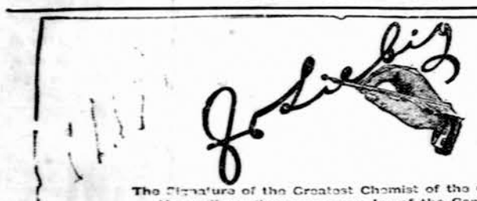

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You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

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There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH, BUT CORRESPONDS CHEMICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH MOTHER'S MILK.

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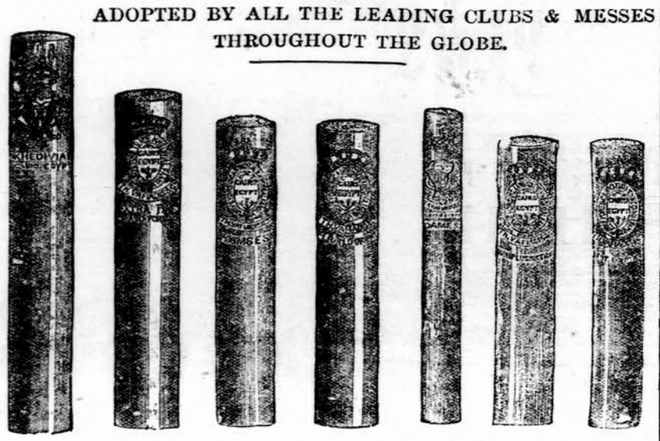

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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

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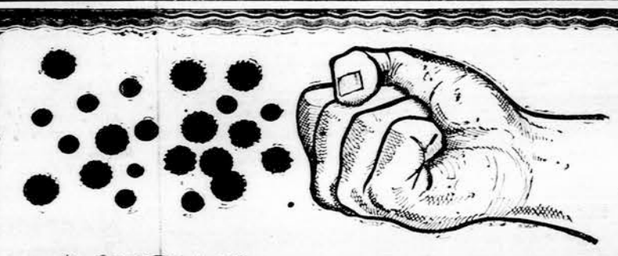

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IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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